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THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1900.

THIS work is in preparation, and will be put to press next month, so that we may have it delivered to all our colonial and foreign subscribers before Christmas, as well as to our home subscribers early in December. We wish to acquaint advertising-firms with the fact, because hitherto they have found our DIARY specially serviceable for the insertion of announcements which will speak to the trade for a whole year.

There are many reasons why advertisements in our DIARY should be made comprehensive and explicit statements in regard to the businesses, goods, or specialities of the advertisers. First, because the DIARY always contains an exceedingly complete Buyers' Guide, in which is specified every item contained in the advertisements, with the folios of the advertisements attached, so that buyers may refer to them promptly when they desire to fill orders. In the second place, the DIARY is presented to every subscriber to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, whereby it has an absolutely unique circle of readers, and is brought into daily use in thousands of pharmacies and drug-establishments—wholesale and retail—throughout the world. A third reason why advertisers should not miss this opportunity for furthering their trade interests is that our DIARY has an established reputation—it is a recognised business adjunct, and saves the users an immense amount of worry by presenting them with lists of goods in one compact desk-companion. The literary contents are of a highly useful order. Above all, the DIARY is received by most of the drug-establishments in the British Empire and the best houses in countries with which the empire has business relations.

We strongly recommend all business firms to communicate with our publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., in regard to the terms for advertisements, and he informs us that he will afford every assistance in drafting telling announcements.

Summary.

A LARGE NUMBER of drug-contracts are again reported on p. 574.

PARTICULARS of the late Sir E. Frankland's will are given on p. 608.

A NUMBER of wine and other licences have been granted to chemists (p. 574).

PROFESSOR LEECH's address to the School of Pharmacy is summarised in an article on p. 599.

THE new Federation Secretary gives a formula for compounding a chemists' association (p. 602).

THE need for union amongst public dispensers is urged by Mr. Donnan in a long letter printed on p. 613.

AN EXHIBITION of grocers' goods is open in Islington this week, which our reporter graphically describes (p. 604).

IN 1905 an Addendum to or new edition of the British Pharmacopœia may be published, so Mr. R. J. Downes says (p. 591).

THE monthly drug-sale question is discussed in an editorial note, wherein the views of various parties are put forward (p. 601).

MR. THOMAS GREENISH, one of the best-known English pharmacists and a former President of the Pharmaceutical Society, died on September 28 (p. 609).

MR. GIBSON, of Edinburgh, the chemist who was cured of consumption at Nordach, pleads in another article in the *Nineteenth Century* for a national anti-tuberculosis crusade (p. 597).

THE HANBURY MEDAL was presented to Professor Ladenburg, of Breslau, at the Pharmaceutical Society's meeting on Monday. A portrait of the Professor is given on p. 578.

THE COMPANY QUESTION receives a significant contribution this week in the resolution of the Pharmaceutical Society to draft a clause. We comment upon this new departure on p. 598.

MESSRS. NEWBERRY communicate to us correspondence which they have had with the Board of Inland Revenue regarding a point of liability for medical-stamp duty which chemists and druggists should know (p. 600).

A WATERFORD chemist, who has been sued by a farmer for the value of a cow which died after the application of a blister, has proved to the Court that he was not responsible. The case, as reported on p. 611, affords amusing reading.

THERE has been a slight boom in the drug-market this week, benzoin and ipecacuanha especially selling well at recent rates. Santonin has again been raised in price, but there are reductions in several drugs, notably in quinine and the citrates (p. 617).

THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL on Wednesday had passed several votes of condolence and transacted a good deal of routine business. It decided to draft a clause for the Companies Bill dealing with the company-pharmacy question, Mr. Atkins alone dissenting (p. 586).

A GENERAL ORDER confirming the announcement which we recently made in regard to tincture-drawback has been issued by the Board of Inland Revenue. It allows 3 per cent. of waste on nearly everything but certain spirits in which there is no waste, and the tables are abolished (p. 600).

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was held this week and was poorly attended. Mr. Downes made an able address, reviewing the work of the year. A debate followed, in the course of which the company question and a higher degree for pharmacists were dealt with (p. 590).

PROFESSOR LEECH, of Manchester, at the session of the School of Pharmacy this week discoursed on the evolution, present condition, and future of pharmacy, incidentally sketching changes in the medical profession some generations ago, and the improvement in our Pharmacopœias. We give a verbatim report of the address, and a portrait of the Professor (p. 581).

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

The Fulham Case.

The summons against Mr. Keith Longstaff again came up for hearing on October 3, but was adjourned until next week.

Assistance Wanted.

Owing to the large increase of work in the Worcestershire County Laboratory, the County Council has granted an additional sum of 250*l.* per annum for the provision of skilled assistance for the analyst. The samples of food and drugs analysed last quarter numbered 358, an increase of 42 on those of the corresponding period of last year.

Evening Schools for Chemical-workers.

At a prize-distribution on September 29 at the evening schools started by Sir John Brunner fourteen years ago for the benefit of the workers at Brunner, Mond & Co.'s works at Winnington, Northwich, it was stated that there were this year 170 students. Of these 154 have made 90 per cent. of attendances, and are thus entitled to have their fees returned. Sir John, who distributed the prizes, declared that a gratifying result of the institution was the wonderful change in looks, manners, and brains of the young people in the district. This year the school had obtained seven county and three other scholarships.

Guy's Hospital Medical School.

The following entrance scholarships and certificates have been awarded:—Senior science scholarship for university students (50*l.*) to Mr. P. N. Blake Odgers, Lincoln College, Oxford. Junior scholarships in science: 150*l.* to Mr. H. F. Bell Walker, and 60*l.* to Mr. J. H. Clatworthy. Entrance scholarships in arts: 100*l.* to Mr. F. Wood. Roan School, Greenwich; 50*l.* to Mr. H. S. Knight, Bancroft's School, Woodford Wells; and 30*l.* (Dental School) to Mr. O. Black, Foyle College, Londonderry.

The South-Western Polytechnic.

The day colleges for men and women and the evening classes belonging to this institution commenced on September 25. The classes at present being held are for chemistry and botany, and are suitable for both Major and Minor students. During last session 25 per cent. of the students who attended the chemistry and botany classes were Major students. Several courses are specially adapted for pharmaceutical students, being held independently of the ordinary chemistry and botany classes. Full particulars may be obtained by application to the Secretary, Manresa Road, Chelsea.

Drug-contracts.

We append a further list of accepted workhouse contracts for trade-goods:—

Belper.—Messrs. Jas. Calvert & Son, Belper, for druggists' requisites.

Burton-on-Trent.—Mr. H. Stanley, Station Street, Burton, for chemists' goods.

Canterbury.—Messrs. E. Bing & Son, chemists and druggists, St. George's Street, for surgical dressings.

Cheltenham.—Mr. W. H. Hill, for drugs at 80*l.* 13*s.* 11½*d.*

Coventry.—Mr. H. Newton, for medicines.

East Preston.—Messrs. E. T. Cox & Sons (Limited), East-cheap, E.C., for carbolic soap at 16*s.* 9*d.* per cwt., and arrowroot at 6*d.* per lb.

Ludlow.—Mr. J. H. Suttle, chemist and druggist, Castle Street, Ludlow, for quinine; and by Mr. H. V. Truman, chemist and druggist, Bull Ring, Ludlow, for cod-liver oil and linseed.

Mutford and Lothlingland.—Mr. T. P. Jary, for medicines and drugs.

Nottingham.—Mr. J. Wilford, for drugs at amount tendered, 505*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, not 5*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, as stated last week.

Ossett.—Mr. A. Dixon, for drugs.

Peterborough.—Mr. T. J. Calcutt, chemist, Peterborough.

Romney Marsh.—Mr. A. H. Smith, New Romney, for carbolic soap at 3½*d.* per lb., ginger at 8*d.* per lb., arrowroot at 9*d.* per lb., and linseed at 3*d.* per lb. Mr. A. Clark, New Romney, for arrowroot at 1*s.* per lb., ginger at 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb., and linseed at 3*d.* per lb., to the Hospital.

Swaffham.—Messrs. Bell & Knight, for trusses, petroleum, and soda water.

Tonbridge.—Messrs. Ansell & Co., for the supply of soda-water in syphons at 24*s.* per gross, and lemonade at 30*s.*; Messrs. Cave, Edwards & Co., for drysaltery; Messrs. Maw, Son & Thompson, for surgical appliances; and Messrs. Baiss Brothers & Stevenson, for drugs.

The Hartley Wintney Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Mr. W. G. Machin, of Hartley Wintney, for the supply of druggists' goods.

The Ohristchurch Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Messrs. Cooper, Cooper & Co. for the supply of cod-liver oil, at 5*s.* 6*d.* per gallon. Messrs. Leslie & Co. (Limited) will supply hospital-dressings, and Messrs. McLougall & Sons disinfecting-fluid. It was resolved that all tenders for cod-liver oil in the future shall be accompanied by a sample.

At a meeting of the East Ashford Board of Guardians, on October 2, a discussion ensued respecting the supply of surgical appliances to the outdoor poor. The Clerk stated that such articles were always obtained by the medical officer, who was paid for them by the Board. It was suggested that such articles could be obtained cheaper at some of the chemists' establishments at Ashford, but before coming to any decision in the matter the Board decided to see what charge the doctor made for the appliance in question—a truss.

At the last meeting of the Dartford Board of Guardians the Clerk stated that at the previous meeting the drug-tender was left over in consequence of a discrepancy in the present prices and those of the previous tender. He had written to the contractors, Messrs. Baiss Brothers, and they explained that, owing to a mistake in calculation, they had been 'supplying concentrated mixtures at less than cost-price. The error was only discovered quite recently, and, in consequence, they were compelled to increase the prices. The Board accepted the firm's explanation and their tender.

At a meeting of the Worcester Board of Guardians, on September 28, Mr. W. Davies deprecated the present system of inviting tenders for medicine, and suggested that the Board should revert to the old system of giving the appointment to the chemists of the city in rotation. The Chairman agreed, but thought that, as tenders had been invited, no change could be then made. Mr. Davies then proposed that the old system should be reverted to at once, and that Messrs. George & Welch should be given the drug-contract. This was seconded, but an amendment to the effect that the alteration should not come in force for the ensuing half-year was accepted by Mr. Davies, and adopted.

Chemists' Licences.

Off wine-licences have been granted at the Brewster Sessions to the following:—

Mr. W. L. Towers, chemist and druggist, 10 Railway Street, Chatham.

Mr. W. H. Johnston, The Terrace, Penzance.

Mr. W. E. Ward, chemist and druggist, 38 High Street, Fenton.

Mr. J. S. Hill, chemist and druggist, Academy Street, Warrington.

Messrs. Vince & Barker, chemists and druggists, Lancaster.

Mr. W. J. Lund, chemist and druggist, Lancaster.

Martin's Drug-stores, China Street, Lancaster.

Mr. Hunter, chemist and druggist, 35 London Road, Brighton.

Hull Drug-stores (Limited), Stockton-on-Tees.

Mr. Thos. Bentley, chemist and druggist, 27 Stoke Road, Hanley.

Mr. J. H. Waldron, chemist and druggist, 76 Broad Street, Hanley.

Messrs. Whitby & Co., chemists, High Street, Worsford.

An off spirit-licence has been granted to Mr. H. Bailey, chemist and druggist, Matlock, Bath.

Mr. Ambrose Hartill, chemist, Broxwich, obtained a grocer's wine-and-spirit licence at the Walsall Sessions last week.

At Northampton Police Court on September 23, Mr. Joseph Harris asked the Bench to renew the licence under which his son, Mr. W. B. Harris, sold wines at a chemist's shop in Wellingborough Road. The ex-Mayor said the licence could not be granted. Mr. Harris had had two opportunities of applying for it and had not done so, and the Licensing Committee had now completed its duties and been discharged.

Mr. A. H. Haddon, chemist and druggist, Amersham, applied at Beaconsfield Licensing Sessions on September 25 for a retail spirit-licence. The application was opposed by the local Licensed Victuallers' Association, on the ground that the applicant did not already hold a dealer's licence. Applicant's solicitor urged that a dealer's licence was not necessary. The Bench held the same view, and the licence was granted.

At Brighouse Brewster Sessions, Mr. Arthur Bastide, solicitor, appeared on behalf of Mr. E. E. Judson for a licence to sell medicated beef-wine at Taylor's Drug-stores, Brighouse. Mr. Judson was not present, and, on the application being made, Superintendent Weightman asked that the Bench should insist on the applicant himself being present. Mr. Bastide explained that applicant was unavoidably absent, but added that, unless it was shown that applicant was unfit to hold a licence, the certificate could not be refused. The licence was granted.

Charge of Ringing the Changes.

At West Ham Police Court on Saturday, three men, named Burgoyne, Smith, and Sweeney, were charged with stealing 11*d.* by means of a trick. Burgoyne and Sweeney entered the shop of Mr. Thos. Beckett, chemist, Victoria Dock Road, and Burgoyne said, "Give this man (Sweeney) a pennyworth of head-and-stomach pills. We've been on the booze." The pills were placed on the counter, and Burgoyne put down a shilling. Campkin, the assistant, put down 11*d.* change, and at that moment his attention was attracted to the door, he believed by Smith. Burgoyne then remarked, "Give me back the shilling, and I'll give you your coppers." The coin was returned, and before Campkin realised that he had been done the two men had left the shop. He went to the door afterwards, and he and another tradesman gave prisoners into custody. The prisoners were remanded.

Alleged Embezzlement.

At Warrington on September 30, Frederick Thomas Poole lately traveller for Messrs. J. Crosfield & Son (Limited), soap manufacturers, in the Ipswich and Norwich district, was charged on remand with embezzling the sum of 5*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* For the prosecution it was said that the total amount which prisoner had not accounted for was 36*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* Evidence was given of various sums which could not be accounted for, but which prisoner alleged that he had paid in, and he was ultimately committed to the Quarter Sessions, bail being allowed.

Sentenced.

At Manchester, on October 3, Charles Parry and Stephen Thomson, who pleaded guilty to stealing a quantity of articles, to the value of about 10*l.*, from Messrs. J. Woolley, Sons & Co. (Limited), chemists, Manchester (see last week's *C. & D.*), were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The First Recorded Case.

At an inquest held at Wimbledon on September 30, relative to the death of a sign-writer named Hollyer, it transpired that deceased, who had been drinking for a fortnight previously, asked a barmaid, who served him and a friend with some refreshment, for a glass, telling her that he had some glycerin which he would give her for her hands. The girl gave him a glass, and he poured into it some liquid from an indiarubber bottle, diluted it with water, and drank some of the mixture. The liquid proved to be hydrofluoric acid, which deceased used in his business, and he was taken ill and died in the hospital an hour after admission. Dr. Brabyn, who gave evidence, said there was not a recorded death from hydrofluoric-acid poisoning, and he could not say what would constitute the smallest fatal dose.

Pennyroyal Pills.

An inquest was held at Eastbourne on September 30 on the body of a woman named Martin, who died after a miscarriage. Before dying she stated that she had taken four pennyroyal pills, which she had purchased at the shop of Mr. H. T. Andrews, chemist and druggist, Pevensy Road. Mr. Wheeler Taylor, surgeon, who attended deceased, stated that, so far as he had been informed, the pill-ingredients were harmless. Mr. Henry Taylor Andrews, chemist and druggist, stated that he could not identify the deceased as having called at his shop. He was, however, constantly selling steel-and-pennyroyal pills, which he had always understood to be harmless. They were composed of Barbados aloes ($\frac{3}{4}$ gr.), sulphate of iron ($\frac{3}{4}$ gr.), powdered myrrh, powdered soap, and the essential oil of *Mentha Pulegi*. Mr. Wm. Pollock, surgeon, said the condition of the stomach indicated that some powerful irritant had been introduced. If deceased took four of the pills, it was possible that the iron, if not very finely divided, might have caused the irritation. The determining cause of death was pneumonia. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that death was due to pneumonia, accelerated by an overdose of some medicine of a corrosive character, self-administered and by misadventure.

Irritant Pills.

An inquiry was held at Canning Town on September 30 relative to the death of Elizabeth Alma Ward, aged 13 years, the daughter of a labourer. The mother stated that on September 25 deceased complained of feeling sick, and witness sent her to a Mrs. Herbert to get some magnesia. Instead of that she brought back some "Carter's Head and Stomach Pills," two of which she took. The deceased was shortly afterwards seized with vomiting and severe purging. She became unconscious and died on the following day. Dr. Edward Galley deposed to making a *post-mortem* examination, which showed that death was due to collapse following diarrhoea, caused by some irritant acting on a delicate condition. He was of opinion that the pills had set up irritation. Mr. John Carter, chemist, Cross Street, Woolwich, stated that the pills mentioned were manufactured specially for him, and he handed a list of the ingredients to the Coroner. Dr. Galley, having examined the list, said the pills would not injure an adult, but they certainly would a young child. The jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure, and added a rider requesting the Coroner to call the attention of the Pharmaceutical Society to the manner in which the pills were sold.

The Doctor and Patent Medicines.

At an inquest held at Shrewsbury on September 26 relative to the death of a commercial traveller named Allnutt, it was stated that deceased had suffered from palpitation of the heart, and some years ago he had gout and indigestion, for which he tried Seigel's syrup and other patent medicines, but without effecting a cure. Dr. L. de Wogliffson, who attended deceased, said he absolutely refused to have an injection, which would at once have relieved the pain. He prescribed for him, and ordered hot fomentations. The Coroner asked the doctor whether the patent medicines deceased had resorted to would be useful for the symptoms he had described. Witness replied, "No. The usual treatment with gout is to drive it out of the system. These patent medicines, though they might ease the pain, drive it in." A verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

A Chemist Poisoned.

Considerable sensation was caused in Cardiff on October 3 by the news that Mr. John Greaves, chemist and druggist, 157 Cowbridge Road, had died through taking poison. It appears that an assistant of Mr. Greaves, named Jones, found his employer in his drug-room in the act of drinking some prussic acid from a bottle. A doctor was called in, but Mr. Greaves died almost immediately. The deceased was a well-known inhabitant of Cardiff, having been in business there for a large number of years. He had recently had an attack of influenza, and had suffered somewhat from depression, but relatives hold the opinion that he took the prussic acid in mistake for medicine prescribed by his physician. An inquest was to be held on Thursday afternoon.

Tasting the Tablets.

At Brighthouse on September 27, Thomas Clayton, apprenticed to a firm of chemists in Buxton Road, Huddersfield, chewed some tablets of permanganate of potash, and was discovered shortly afterwards unconscious. An emetic was administered, and although his mouth was rather badly burned, Clayton seems to have suffered no further ill effects.

A New Ammonia-works.

Messrs. R. & J. Dempster, Manchester, have purchased the Longloan Ironworks at Coatbridge, which they intend adapting into a works for the manufacture of ammonia and by-products.

Waiting for Compensation.

The Town Clerk of St. Helens has received a communication from the Home Office stating that Colonel Ford's report on the explosion which occurred on May 12 at Kurtz's chemical-works will, in all probability, be sent to St. Helens some time this week. The Corporation and others throughout the town who suffered damage have been waiting for this report before taking steps to obtain compensation from the company.

To be Continued.

The 2 o'clock closing movement on Wednesdays, which has been observed by the chemists and druggists of Ashford (Kent) during the summer months is to be continued all the year round.

Carbolic Cases.

An inquiry at Barking on October 3, concerning the death of the wife of a pawnbroker named Sheffield, revealed the fact that deceased committed suicide by taking carbolic acid.

A mason's labourer, named Leatherbee, of Ely, near Cardiff, whilst under the influence of drink on September 30, drank a quantity of carbolic acid, from the effects of which he died shortly afterwards.

The Westminster Coroner held an inquest on September 29, on the body of Florence Martin (54), widow of a military officer. A sister-in-law said deceased had committed suicide on the previous day by drinking carbolic acid. She had lately been subject to fits of depression.

Cyanide-poisoning.

At an inquest held at Camberwell on September 30, on the body of a man named Cross, evidence was given that deceased had purchased $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of cyanide of potassium from a chemist on September 16. He signed the poisons-book in the ordinary way, and said he wanted it for photographic purposes. Medical evidence proved that death was due to heart-paralysis from cyanide-of-potassium poisoning.

Window-smash.

At Wisbech on September 21, considerable damage was done at the shop of Messrs. W. T. Oldham & Sons, chemists Market Place, by a van belonging to a roundabouts-proprietor smashing into one of the large plate-glass windows.

Fire.

In the early morning of September 21, an alarming fire broke out in a block of buildings in London Road, Derby, in which are comprised the shop and private house of Mr. Pembleton, chemist and druggist. The fire started in a milliner's shop next door to Mr. Pembleton's pharmacy, and the inmates of the buildings were aroused by a constable. Mrs. Pembleton, her three children, and the servant were discovered on the stairs and carried to a hotel opposite. Before the fire was extinguished the shop in which it originated was gutted, and some damage was also done to the interior of Mr. Pembleton's premises.

Electoral Anomalies.

At the revision of the electoral lists for the borough of Camberwell on October 4, objection was taken to the word "Rev." and the letters "M.D.," "J.P.," &c., in describing clergymen, doctors, and others as being quite unnecessary. The Revising Barrister therefore decided to strike these special descriptions out, and Mr. C. Goddard Clarke, J.P.,

wholesale druggist, and one of the Peckham members for the L.C.C., had his "J.P." struck out. On the other hand, the Lord Mayor of London, described as "Moore, John Voce," had the word "Sir" added.

Personal Analysis.

At the Vestry of St. Luke, Middlesex, on October 3, when the public analyst (Mr. A. W. Stokes, F.I.C.) presented his report, the question was asked, Did Mr. Stokes personally conduct these analyses? If he did not, the certificates were liable to be questioned in a court of law. The Vestry was assured that Mr. Stokes did the work himself, and therefore his certificates were good evidence.

The Clerkenwell Vestry at their last meeting thought that more samples should be taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, and the Public Health Committee recommended an additional 100 samples per annum; but when it was stated that this would cost another 50*l.* per annum at the lowest the recommendation was withdrawn.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor

Business Change.

Mr. J. M. Torrens, M.P.S.I., will open a pharmacy next month at 102 North Main Street, Youghal.

The Wrong Bottle.

The Dublin County Coroner held an inquest, last week, regarding the death of Mrs. Conroy, who drank some aconite liniment in mistake for a mixture which she had been using for a chest-trouble. The poison was properly labelled by the chemist who supplied it.

Fire at Vitriol-works.

On September 27 a fire broke out on the premises of the Dublin & Wicklow Manure Company (Limited), Ballybough Road, Dublin. The fire originated near some sulphur-kilns, and quickly spread to the arsenic-tower. The fire-brigade was soon on the spot, but the conflagration spread with great rapidity to the Glover tower, and both towers collapsed. Some carboys of vitriol exploded while the fire was proceeding. The amount of damage done has not yet been ascertained.

Drug-contract.

The Ballymahon County Council had tenders for medicine and surgical instruments to consider at their recent meeting, when the following were found to be the quotations:—

For surgical instruments: Fanning & Co., 25 per cent. off the L.G.B. list prices; Hunt & Co., 25 per cent.; Smith & Sheppard, 35 per cent.; Boilean & Boyd, 15 per cent.; Medical Requisite Company, 25 per cent.; Peacocke, Leslie & Co., 41 per cent.; Clarke & Co., 45 per cent.; Thomas F. Soden, 15 per cent.; and Thacker & Hoffe, 30 per cent. under.

For medicines: Thacker & Hoffe, 30 per cent. under the list prices; Cork Chemical and Drug Company, 45 per cent.; Boilean & Boyd, 25 per cent.; and Leslie & Co., 50 per cent.

Mr. T. F. Soden, the old contractor and a ratepayer in the Union, offered to take the contract at the price of the lowest, and the decision was left over to see if he would come in.

Drug-analysts.

The appointment of Professor Tichborne as drug-analyst for Ballymore Union turns out to be informal, as the requisite notice had not been given. This has now been done, and the matter will come up again for decision.

The Castlereagh County Council have been informed by the Local Government Board that they should make definite arrangements for the remuneration of the county analyst of medicines, and 10*s.* 6*d.* per sample was the fee suggested. This took some of the members of the Council aback, and the matter was adjourned.

The remuneration of Sir Charles Cameron for his work as drug-analyst to the Unions of Athlone, Roscommon, and Strokestown was the subject of some comment at a recent meeting of the Roscommon County Council. Sir Charles has been appointed at 10% a year for each of these three Unions, but it appears that he had previously offered to do the work of the entire county for 60% a year. He now gets 25% for the county work and 30% for the three Unions, but he wants 10% each from the Boyle and Carrick Unions, making 75% altogether. A member of the Council said that Sir Charles did the whole of the work for the County Kilkenny for 60%, and he moved that he should be asked to do the whole of the County Roscommon for the same. This was agreed to.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Business-changes.

Mr. Arthur McKellar, pharmaceutical chemist, South Portland Street, Glasgow, has opened a branch at 6 Kensington Terrace, Ibrox, between Walmer Crescent and Ibrox post-office.

Mr. Thomas Macmaster, lately manager to Messrs. Cockburn & Co. (Limited), chemists, Greenock, has purchased the business formerly carried on by Mr. R. H. Gordon at 322 Dumbarton Road, Partick.

Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club.

The golf section of this club decided their monthly competition for the possession of the "Dick" challenge medal last week. The Braid Hills course was the green selected, and the result was a win for Mr. J. P. Gibb, with Mr. J. Aikman second.

A Pharmaceutical Volunteer.

Mr. Alfred Deans, who during the past four years has been assistant to Mr. Inglis, chemist, Portknockie, and who while there had taken an exceptional interest in the Volunteer movement, was last week presented by his fellow-volunteers with a purse of sovereigns and a valuable field-glass on his leaving Portknockie for Edinburgh. The Rev. Mr. McIntyre, in making the presentation, referred in flattering terms to Mr. Deans's services to the community.

Suicide of a Young Chemist.

Richard Park 22, who had served his apprenticeship to the drug-trade in Aberdeen, but for some time back had been assisting as a barman at the North British Hotel, which is owned by his father, was admitted to the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary on September 26, in an unconscious state from the effects of a quantity of laudanum which he had swallowed. Every effort was made to bring him round, but he died on the afternoon of Wednesday, September 27.

The Late Mr. Moncrieff, Perth

Mr. John Moncrieff, the well-known Perth ink and glass manufacturer, died at his residence, Elmside, Perth, on September 30, after a few hours' illness. Deceased, who was about 59 years of age, commenced business many years ago at the North British Glass and Ink Works, making a speciality of boiler-tubes. He also succeeded in establishing a large business in ink both at home and abroad. Mr. Moncrieff took an active part in public affairs, and was for upwards of six years a member of the Perth School Board, while he also took a very active interest in all philanthropic and temperance work in the city. He leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

EARTH-EATERS.—M. Demoussy, of the Muséum (Jardin des Plantes), has analysed the clay eaten by the "geophages," or earth-eaters. These little shavings of clay are baked on hot bricks and eaten by the natives in some parts of Tonkin. In composition and properties it is like kaolin, and is totally destitute of nutritious elements.

South African News.

(From our Correspondents.)

MEDICAL SUPPLIES WANTED.—A *Daily Telegraph* correspondent, writing from Pretoria on September 23, states that chemists have been asked to tender immediately for medical supplies, in separate lots, for twenty-two commandos.

LICENCES have been issued authorising the undermentioned persons to practise as medical practitioners in Cape Colony:—Charles Percival Bligh Wall, M.B., B.S., Univ. Edin., formerly of Bayswater, and Evangele Nicolas Panayoton, M.D., Univ. Athens, 1891, State Exam., Greece, 1892.

PERSONAL—In our issue of August 19 we referred to the serious assault upon Mr. R. Wilson, chemist, Langlaagte, S.A.R., and we now learn that he is not yet fully recovered. It appears that he accompanied the late Mrs. Applebee (the wife of a Wesleyan minister) at the time she was murdered.

TRADE-MARKS AND PATENTS.—Messrs. Durant & Co., of London, are registering the word "Jylissia," covering soap, perfumery, &c. The American Medicine Company (Limited), Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, have registered a design consisting of two flags and the firm's initials, covering chemical substances and medicines used in pharmacy. Charles Frederick Brown has applied for a patent for improved means of carbocating liquids, while Dr. Wilhelm Lanwer and Ernst Ruping are patenting a process covering the preserving of perishable and other materials against infection, atmospheric or otherwise. Guglielmo Marconi (London) intends to patent his method of wireless telegraphy.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

SCHAEURER-KESTNER AND PASTEUR.—It was in Scheurer-Kestner's chemical-works at Thann (Alsace) that Pasteur made his first researches on the relations of the polarization of light by certain crystals. It was there, also, that Pasteur, at the request of M. Scheurer-Kestner's father-in-law, made the experiments on tartaric acid and wine-lees which first brought him prominently into public notice. This was shortly before he received the Rumford medal. A committee has been formed at Paris for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the late M. Scheurer-Kestner.

THE IMPORTATION OF LIQUORICE into Marseilles has increased during the last six years. From 1881 to 1891 the average was 1,160 tons annually; it is now 1,436 tons. The bulk comes from Turkey in Asia (940 tons out of 1,161); of this two-thirds are shipped from Smyrna. Spain sends 100 to 200 tons annually; she formerly sent double this quantity. Italy averages 38 tons; Russia, which sent 400 tons of roots from Caucasia in 1894, only sent a couple of tons in 1897. Factories now exist in Georgia for crushing the roots and exporting the juice. The quantity of juice thus received at Marseilles has risen from an average of 161 tons (1881-1891) to 626 tons since 1892; this is nearly all re-exported to England and Belgium. Smyrna sent 116 tons in 1897. Italy averages 74 tons, and a little comes from Spain.

A FRIEDEL MEMORIAL.—The following notice has been sent out from the Sorbonne:—"A number of friends and pupils of the late Dr. Friedel wish to render a tribute to his memory by placing a bust and enlarged photograph in the hall of the Sorbonne. M. Uitaïn, an old pupil, who executed the bust of Schntzenberger, will undertake the work of sculpturing the bust, which is estimated to cost 3,000f. We hope that you will associate yourselves with this movement in honour of an eminent chemist, whose knowledge, uprightness, and affability have endeared him to many. Subscriptions should be sent to M. Chason, at the laboratory of organic chemistry, Faculty of Science, at the Sorbonne. Every subscriber will receive a reprint of the photograph." The notice is signed by MM. Béhal, Edouard Grimaux, and Ernest Chason.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

I. OPENING OF THE FIFTY-EIGHTH SESSION.

II. COUNCIL MEETING.

MONDAY, October 2, at 3 P.M., was the time fixed for the opening of the fifty-eighth session of the School of Pharmacy, the presentation of prizes to last session's students, and the inaugural address by Professor Leech, of



The President opens the proceedings.

Manchester. The attendance was fairly good, but we have seen the Lecture Theatre fuller. By the way, this apartment of the Society's premises has been brightened up during the summer recess. The old glaring roof light of gas-jets has given place to electric pendants, the walls have been repainted, and the forms repolished. So it looked quite smart. Amongst those whom we noticed in the Theatre, apart from the councillors and examiners, were Dr. John Attfield, Mr. Alex. Bottle (Dover), Mr. W. Kirkby (Manchester), Mr. E. Saville Peck (Cambridge), Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ince, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Umney, Mrs. Michael Oarteighe, Mrs. Martindale and Miss Martindale, Dr. W. Harrison Martindale, Mr. G. B. Francis, Miss Margaret Buchanan, Mr. G. S. Taylor, Mr. W. Murton Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund White, Mr. Hyslop, Mr. E. H. Farr (Uckfield), Mr. Young (Barnet), and Mr. E. N. Butt.

There were subdued whisperings in the meeting regarding the death of Mr. Thomas Greenish and of Mrs. Richard Bremridge, and this was the first matter to which the President (Mr. Wm. Martindale) referred in opening the proceedings.

The **PRESIDENT** said they had to excuse the absence of the Secretary of the Society, who was suffering under great family bereavement; also of Professor Greenish, who was attending the funeral of his father, Mr. Thomas Greenish, who for two years had been President, and for the same time, or even longer, Treasurer, and for many years a Councillor of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The first business was the award of

THE HANBURY MEDAL.

This medal, the President explained, was established in memory of their esteemed countryman, Daniel Hanbury, and was awarded biennially for high excellence in the prosecution and promotion of original research in the chemistry and natural history of drugs. It had been awarded to such illustrious men as Flückiger, John Eliot Howard, Georg Dragerdorff, William Dymock, Gustave Planchon, Hesse, Maisch, August Vogl and De Vrij. The choice this year had fallen upon Herr Geheimrath Albert Ladenburg, Ph.D., Hon. M.D., Professor of Chemistry at the University of Breslau. He was best known to English pharmacists, continued the President, by his scientific researches in regard to organic synthesis, especially the study of the mydriatic alkaloids. His discovery of homatropine through the splitting-up of atropine into tropic acid and tropeine and the recombination of tropeine with amygdalic acid to form oxytoluyl-tropeine or homatropine—(applause)—had been of great value to therapeutics. He had also worked on such subjects as the valuation of nitrogen, the synthetic alkaloids, the relation between hyoscyamine and atropine, on hyoscine, and on the synthesis of coniine. Also with other collaborators he had helped to produce a dictionary of



ALBERT LADENBURG, Ph.D.,

Professor of Chemistry, University of Breslau.

more than a dozen volumes treating of inorganic and organic chemistry. As an indefatigable worker and investigator there were few who were Professor Ladenburg's equals. Further, his investigations on atropine, hyoscyamine,

and hyoscine had been the subject of spirited discussions by other chemists who have followed him. He (the President) had the pleasure of being introduced to Professor Ladenburg by Dr. Thorpe at the British Association meeting at Dover, when he expressed regret at his inability to be present on that occasion, his duties at Breslau necessitating his early return to Germany. He had that morning received the following letter from the Professor:—

DEAR SIR,—It is with great regret that I have not been able to appear personally at the annual meeting of your Society on Monday to be awarded the Hanbury Medal, but I want to express to you, Mr. President, and to the members of the Pharmaceutical Society on this same day, my best thanks for the great honour you have conferred upon me—a distinction I am proud of. I shall announce to you the receipt of the golden medal as soon as it will be delivered to me.

Yours truly,

ALBERT LADENBURG.

The PRESIDENT, continuing, said the medal would be forwarded to Professor Ladenburg through the German Embassy, and they had present Baron von Mirbach representing the Embassy, who would take charge of it. (Applause.)

Baron von Mirbach then approached the Chairman's table, and the PRESIDENT, in handing to him the Hanbury Medal, said: I have great pleasure in presenting this Medal to your illustrious countryman, Professor Albert Ladenburg. It is known as the Hanbury Medal here, and is offered biennially to illustrious persons who have distinguished themselves in the study of chemistry and materia medica in conjunction with botany. You have heard me express my opinion upon Professor Ladenburg, and I trust you will present him with the Medal in the way he expects.

Baron VON MIRBACH: I shall have great pleasure.

The Baron then shook hands with Mr. Martindale, and resumed his seat.

The PRESIDENT then called upon the Dean to read

THE SCHOOL REPORT.

The DEAN (Professor Collie) said that during the fifty-seventh session of the school sixty-eight students had attended the lectures and the practical classes. In the chemical-

department the work was satisfactorily carried out by the ordinary students as well as those in the research-laboratory. At the beginning of the session, owing to the chemical-laboratory being full, additional space had to be found by taking over the octagon laboratory, occupied by Professor Greenish, and, since then, a further enlargement had been made and more benches added to the laboratory, making it possible for more students to work there. The attendance at the lectures of the practical classes had been excellent.

After referring to the changes in the demonstration-staff, Professor Collie proceeded to deal with the materia-medica and pharmacy classes, and it appeared that forty-five students had attended the elementary course in materia medica and fifteen the advanced. In the pharmacy-class there were forty-five students, and the work had been intelligently carried on. Professor Green reported, through the Dean, that the attendance of the students in the botany-class had been satisfactory. (Applause.)

THE PRIZES.

The PRESIDENT said they were pleased to have the very satisfactory report of the school-work done, and it gave him great pleasure to be able to present the prizes awarded—including both Council prizes and School prizes.

The following is the list of prize-winners in

The Senior Course.

Botany.—T. E. Wallis (silver medal), Miss Magan and W. Garsed (certificates of honour).

Practical Chemistry.—W. L. Nundy (silver medal), G. Pattison and T. E. Wallis (certificates of honour).

Theoretical Chemistry and Physics.—T. E. Wallis (silver medal), H. Payne and W. J. Spurway (certificates of honour).

Materia Medica.—H. Payne (silver medal), T. E. Wallis and W. Garsed (certificates of honour).

Elementary Course.

Botany.—Miss Amesley (bronze medal), H. Finemore and P. B. Gray (certificates of honour).

Chemistry.—T. W. Maddison (bronze medal), J. F. Snook and G. A. Taylor (certificates of honour).

Practical Chemistry.—T. W. Maddison (bronze medal), C. H. Baker and W. T. Ransom (certificates of honour).

Materia Medica.—H. Finemore (bronze medal), P. B. Gray and N. E. Melbourne (certificates of honour).

Pharmacy.—T. W. Maddison (silver medal).

Miss Magan, Mr. J. F. Snook, Mr. G. A. Taylor, Mr. Ransom, and Mr. Maddison were not present to receive their prizes, but to each of the others the President spoke a few words of congratulation.

In addition to medals and certificates, copies of the "Pharmacographia" and "Science Papers" were given to Messrs. Nundy, Wallace, and Maddison, in memory of the late Daniel Hanbury. Mr. Payne was also entitled to these books, but as he received copies of them last year it was not proposed to duplicate them—at which there were murmurings of dissent. The usual hearty and noisy applause greeted the various honours-men.

The PRESIDENT next called upon Professor Green for his report regarding

THE HERBARIUM PRIZE.

Professor GREEN said it might not be within the knowledge of many present what the Herbarium competition was. It was a prize which generally took the form of a silver medal, offered by the Council of the Society to students who were situated in the country. The conditions were that the plants to form the herbarium should be collected during a certain term extending over a period of eighteen months—collected, mounted, and identified by the person who sent them in. The competition had considerable value as an introduction to the science of botany, and year by year they had a certain number of herbaria sent in. The point to which the examiner looked in awarding the prize was not merely the number or rarity of the specimens—the plants should be those of common occurrence, and they should be selected to illustrate as far as possible as many natural orders as could be brought into the number of plants submitted. The second point was that they must be typical plants of the orders and representative of the different times of their life—in fruit as well as in flower—so that it formed a picture of what that organism was throughout. In the chief case this year there were very distinct merits, and he had asked the Council to award the silver medal to Mr. Bennett, of Dover. He thought Mr. Bennett's contribution to herbaria intelligence would bear comparison with any of those which he had examined. The other competitors had shown great assiduity, but in many cases had overlooked some of the points he had mentioned, and their specimens were not to be compared favourably with those of Mr. Bennett, and he could not ask the Council to award them certificates. (Applause.)

The PRESIDENT then called Mr. Bennett forward, and presented him with the Herbarium medal.

Professor J. MILLAR-THOMSON then read his report on the

COUNCIL PRIZES EXAMINATION.

Eleven candidates entered. The materia medica papers were well done and the replies gave evidence of careful

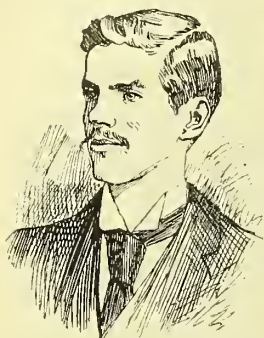


PROFESSOR COLLIE.



PROFESSOR GREEN.

work. The first-prize winner had especially shown a wide range of reading. Botany, on the whole, was satisfactory. Chemistry was very good indeed, and the result of the examinations was quite satisfactory. The PRESIDENT then called Mr. Herbert Payne forward to receive the PEREIRA MEDAL and the books to the value of 5*l.* presented by the late Mr. T. H. Hills which go with it. The medal was, he said, the blue ribbon of pharmacy and well worth striving for. He recalled that Pereira was of Portuguese descent, and said that recently, in going by sea to Lisbon, he came across a relative of his who was also a Dr. Pereira. Pereira was a plodder and a careful worker, and they looked for similar work from the prize-winner—Mr. Payne—who showed (he added) promise of being one of such men.



HERBERT PAYNE.

Pereira Medallist, 1899.

Apprenticed with Mr. H. J. Brough, West Kensington, 1891; obtained Bronze Herbarium Medal, 1895; first Bell Scholar, 1897.

Mr. PAYNE was then presented with the Pereira medal, and Mr. T. E. Wallis received the bronze medal. Miss Magan was not present to receive the Society's silver medal.

Mr. LUCAS then read the report of himself and Mr. Pinchin on the

JACOB BELL AND MANCHESTER SCHOLARSHIPS.

He said a change had been made in the scientific requirements of the Jacob Bell scholarship, and a better definition of the standard of knowledge was given. The technical examination was no longer divided, the subjects—botany, chemistry, and pharmacy—being taken together. Mr. Pinchin examined in the school subjects. Speaking generally, the work done in the examination bore no evidence of cram, but showed that the students had worked intelligently. There were twenty-seven competitors, as against twenty-five the year before, and of these ten obtained two-thirds of the maximum marks, the two competitors to whom the scholarships were eventually awarded obtaining 80 per cent. of the maximum marks. Mr. H. Deane, the senior Bell scholar, was a grandson of a former President; and Mr. C. W. B. Heslop, the junior scholar, ran him very close indeed. For the Manchester scholarship there were four competitors, but none of them came near the requirements—not one meriting a mark in arithmetic, Mr. Pinchin reported. The scholarship was not, therefore, awarded this year.

The PRESIDENT then called the two Bell scholars up. Mr. Deane's grandfather, who in his old age was known as the "pharmaceutical evergreen," was for some time President and Treasurer of the Society. He hoped that the knowledge that Mr. Heslop had run him very close in the competition would give him keen zest in winning prizes in the coming session. (Point was given to these remarks by the fact that Mr. Deane is apprenticed to the President.)

The Salter scholarship was awarded to Mr. Chapman, and the Burroughs scholarship to Mr. Garsed.

The PRESIDENT then called on Professor Leech to give his address to the students. Professor Leech, he said, was one of the northern lights, and came from a city noted for its chemists. He need only mention Dalton and Roscoe. (Hear, hear.)

Professor LEECH, who was received with loud cheering, expressed his appreciation of the compliment that had been paid him in asking him there, and proceeded to read his address which is printed on pp 581-6.

VOTE OF THANKS.

The address occupied exactly fifty minutes in delivery, and was listened to with great interest and frequent applause.

The PRESIDENT then rose, and said he wished to thank Professor Leech very much for his address. It was not his duty to be critical, so he would not criticise the address, but only say that it was of great value, not only to the students, but to the seniors who had borne some of the heat and

burden of the day. He then went on to speak of the animal substances used in medicine, and, referring to the fox oil, said he supposed the old masters occasionally said to their apprentices, "We will go hunting to-day." (Laughter) In regard to Professor Leech's remarks on the pursuit of medicine in the East, as far as his experience went the same thing still goes on in the native bazaars at Cairo, where they sell all sorts of herbs and adulterated opium. As to the employment of definite principles in medicine, there was a limit to the possibilities, and he himself had no doubt that simples would always play a part in medicine. As to a degree of science, it might be possible, but the question had two sides to it.

Mr. MICHAEL CARTEIGHE, on being called upon to second the vote, said there was really little to say on an address of this sort. He was not going to say he would not be critical and then proceed to criticise as the President had done. (Laughter) Professor Leech represented the higher type of physician by keeping himself in contact with science. He had taken great interest in chemistry and materia medica, and had been instrumental in the establishment at Owens College of a perfect curriculum for the pharmaceutical students. He (Mr. Carteighe) hoped that before long it might be possible and practicable to establish such a curriculum in every university town, and that after young men had attended the course they would only need to come up and pass their examinations as easily as the students of their own school. They did not now want a mere smattering of knowledge, as that was of no use in future. He had been, he confessed, a "bogie" on examinations and education, but he had always felt that it was no use mincing matters: if men came into pharmacy they must be properly trained and educated. (Hear, hear)

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation, and Professor LEECH rose to reply. He was, he said, much obliged to them for the way they had received him. He had taken great interest in pharmaceutical education, and was pleased to know that he was the first to establish a pharmaceutical curriculum at a university. There were now, he was pleased to see, similar courses at Liverpool, Birmingham, and Nottingham. (Mr. Newsholme: And Sheffield.) He hoped the school and its students would prosper. (Loud cheers.)

The PRESIDENT then invited the company to partake of light refreshments in the Examination-hall. Most of those present did, and a pleasant reunion it proved to be.

The New Issue.

The American rights in this production are not reserved.

THE Craft in ages olden, seeking Wisdom's ways,
Turned to Ancient Bloomsbury with a rapt ecstatic gaze.

This the simple dictum to her sons she gave—
"Faith in 'stablished Rulers—nothing more we crave."

Forth into the battlefield, to Pharmacy foresworn,
Went the valiant army, against "tradesmen" breathing scorn.

Years of slumber peaceful, while their foes, awake,
Undermine their strongholds for the profit's sake.

Sudden sad awakening, then the offspring turn,
Rending hapless parent; speaking words that burn.

Bold they get, and bolder, heeding not commands;
'Plauding agitators who formulate "demands."

Then a vision startling; gasping breath we draw;
Puissant Lords of Lancashire laying down the Law;

Making Bills of Pharmacy; clamouring unkind
For "fundamental principles" and "titles" undefined.

Here is naught of goodness; here is much for fear,
Flouting of the parent in her yellow age and sere.

Rude, ungracious Lancashire, naught to her amiss,
Heeds not clownish verselets or the trite parenthesis.

Crushed must be the upstart; swift your forces bring,
Rouse ye, feeble Faithful, suffer not this thing.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS ON THE EVOLUTION OF PHARMACY.

By D. J. LEECH, M.D., F.R.C.P., Hon. M.P.S., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Owens College, Manchester.

LET me in the first place express my sense of the compliment paid me by the President and the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, in asking me to give the address at the opening of the fifty-eighth session of this important School of Pharmacy. The high value I attach to the work of the Society, of which I have the pleasure of being an honorary member, and the respect in which I hold its President, would have made it difficult to refuse the invitation, even had my connection with pharmacy been only that which all physicians have. But at the Owens College I have had for many years to direct the teaching of medical students in pharmacy and materia medica, as well as to lecture on pharmacology and therapeutics; and when at my suggestion the Council of the College determined to make provision for the education of pharmaceutical students, I had to organise and supervise the new department. Hence I take a special interest in pharmacy and pharmaceutical education, and in pharmaceutical students also. Then, too, as a member of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council, I have come much into relation with the work of the Pharmaceutical Society bearing on the production of the Pharmacopœia—work, let me say in passing, for which not only the Medical Council, but the country at large is greatly indebted to the Society.

On all these grounds I felt I must overcome a certain amount of inertia which affects me at the end of the summer season, and accept the invitation I had received, and so I am here to-day to welcome, advise, and congratulate the students of this school and to make some remarks on pharmacy and pharmaceutical education.

Nearly a century ago, when the well-known surgeon Abernethy went to give the lecture with which he commenced his course, he looked round on the large number of students assembled and said in a sorrowful tone, "God help you all! what will become of you?" He could not see how work could be found for so many, and there are some who have a similar feeling now with regard to pharmaceutical students—who have misgivings with regard to the future of pharmacy, and fear that the work of the pharmacist will disappoint those who enter upon it. Now, if I believed this, I should find it difficult to stand here to-day and congratulate those who are commencing their instruction at this school, or those who have completed their work here, even though they have obtained distinction. But I do not believe it, and I think I can give reason for my disbelief.

The pessimistic views with regard to the future of the medical profession which Abernethy entertained, and which many others too have held, have not proved well founded. The number entering on medicine has increased largely, but notwithstanding that the medical profession has been constantly occupied in trying to decrease professional work by preventing disease, and has been pretty successful in doing this, there does not appear to have been any lack of work, and there is no reason for believing that the medical profession as a whole ever stood better than at present.

The reason for this is that there has been a gradual development in medicine. By a process of evolution it has parted with some old functions, but new avenues for work and usefulness have been opened out. Above all, the standard of education has been raised, and the profession is being better fitted for that work which it is most in the interests of the public it should perform.

Now, when we look at the history of pharmacy, we see that here, too, evolution has taken place, and I am satisfied that, provided the educational advances which have been entered upon are continued, the work of the pharmacist will become in the future increasingly pleasant, increasingly useful to the public, and, I trust and believe, increasingly profitable.

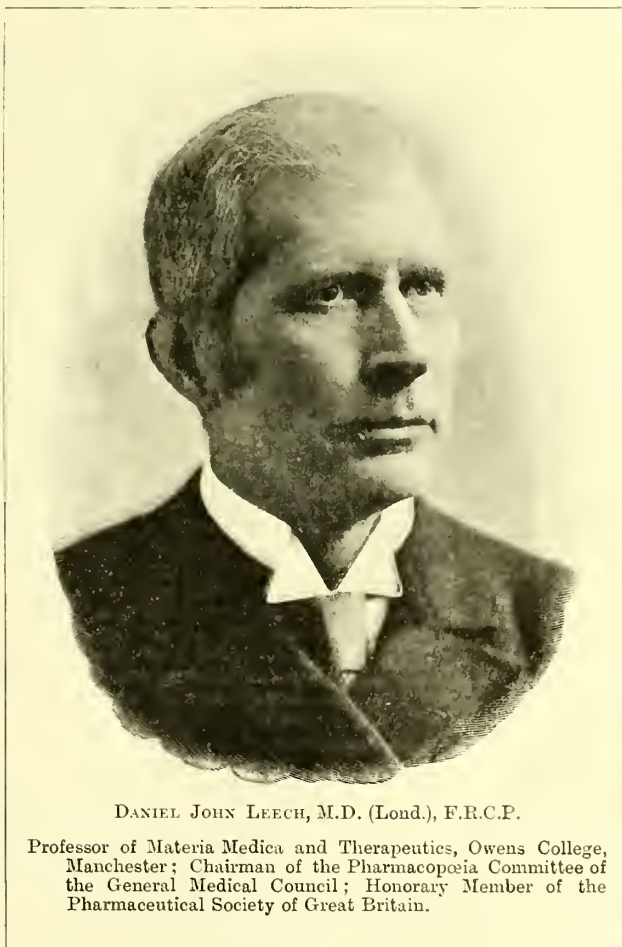
THE EVOLUTION OF PHARMACY.

I propose, in the first place, to point out a few of the main features of this evolution, for, although you gentlemen are more interested in the present state and future prospects of pharmacy than in its past history, it is through this history that we are able to understand the present and to form some ideas of the probabilities of the future.

A relative of mine who travelled much in the

Hinterland of our West African possessions told me that he was several times treated for serious illnesses by the natives with whom he was living. The chief, or the wife of the chief, or some wise man or woman reputed to have a knowledge of medicine, gathered a herb or herbs, and, having prepared an infusion or decoction, administered the medicine to him, and he says that on several occasions he found very definite effects and great benefit from the drugs thus given him.

Here we have medicine and pharmacy in the simplest stage, and there is reason to believe that a similar stage was passed through amongst the primitive people of olden times. As civilisation advanced amongst ancient communities the number of substances reputed to possess a curative influence



DANIEL JOHN LEECH, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.P.

Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Owens College, Manchester; Chairman of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council; Honorary Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

increased. With this increase pharmacy became more complex, and Egyptian papyri give us a good idea of the medicine and pharmacy of an ancient civilised community.

The papyrus Ebers, written about 1500 B.C., contains between three and four hundred prescriptions, with directions for the use of the medicine. The ingredients of the prescriptions consist largely of some form of food or condiment—as, for example, honey, dates, figs, mulberries and coriander. But potent medicines of mineral and vegetable origin are also included, as lead and copper salts, juniper, castor oil, and aloes. In addition many gruesome substances are included, as the blood, brain, and fat of many animals. The prescriptions contain from one to eighteen constituents; in some cases decoctions and infusions are described. Very commonly directions are given for the solid ingredients to be mixed and taken in beer, milk, or wine. Sometimes a kind of confection is prescribed with honey; at others the constituents are made into cakes. Directions are given for the exhibition of the compounds prescribed. Plasters, ointments, and collyria are ordered, and inhalations also, which were made by pouring fluid on a hot stone.

There is no definite evidence that pharmacy was separated from medicine in Egypt, though there must have been in those times dealers in drugs. There is reason to believe, too, that many people kept drugs and prepared their own medicines.

In Greece in the time of Hippocrates there were special classes who collected and sold drugs—the rhizotomists and pharmacopoliasts. The former gathered roots and herbs and expressed the juices of plants for medicinal purposes. The pharmacopoliasts dealt in drugs; they were to be found in public places, vaunting their wares and their knowledge, and dealing in cosmetics and curiosities as well as drugs. In addition there was another class—cultivators of medicinal plants—about whom little is known. The physicians seem to have prepared their own medicines. In the establishment of separate classes collecting and dealing in drugs, we have the first step to the separation of medicine from pharmacy, which was rendered necessary by the increased number of drugs and the altered conditions of social life.

In later times the Greek and Roman physicians continued to prepare their own compounds. Galen, who lived in the second century of the present era, certainly seems to have done so, but Pliny says that some of them were unable to compound their own prescriptions, and bought ready-made medicines. Dealers in drugs and medicines, both in the West and East, in Alexandria and Rome, seem to have abounded, but they all appear to have conjoined other functions with the preparation and sale of medical compounds.

The pharmacopoliasts dressed wounds and appear to have trespassed in other ways on the functions of medical men. They earned however a bad reputation. Then there were "Unguentarii" and "Pigmentarii," who sold salves and pigments, but also dealt in drugs and other things. The "Seplasiarii" were shopkeepers who kept drugs, toilet-accessories, and cosmetics chiefly; and there were some apparently who conjoined the sale of a great variety of articles, including wine, with that of drugs.

In later times still, the dealers in spices, "Aromatarii" and the "Confectionarii," seem to have been more specially engaged in dealing in medicines.

As time went on, there was, no doubt, an increasing tendency on the part of the physician to employ outside help in the preparation of medicines; but the change in this direction became more marked when the Eastern physicians took up the work which fell from the failing hands of those of the Western world. The Arabian physicians added largely to the list of medicines used, and devoted much attention to the preparation and combination of medicaments, and owing to this pharmacy was constituted as a separate work. According to Hæser, the true apothecary appeared first among the Arabians.

It is difficult to trace the rise of the apothecary in the Western world. Medicine sank to a low ebb in Europe after the fall of Rome, and when a revival took place the influence of the Arabian physicians on both medicine and pharmacy was very plainly seen. The custom of committing pharmacy into special hands spread from the East into Europe. Saladin of Ascalon, physician to the Prince of Tarento, wrote a book about the middle of the twelfth

century for the use of the "Aromatarii," one of the names by which the compounders of medicine seem to have been known at this time; and in the thirteenth century the Emperor Friedrich II. made regulations insuring the competence of the "Confectionarii," who acted as pharmacists at Salerno. Certainly in the thirteenth century we find in many parts of Europe the apothecary preparing the medicines which the physicians ordered.

Mr. Thomson, in his interesting "Mystery and Romance of Alchemy and Pharmacy," says that the earliest record of the apothecary in England seems to be of one Richard Fitznigel, who acted in that capacity to Henry II.

In 1345 we find, in Rymer's "Foedera," a grant of sixpence a day to one Courses de Gangeland, Apothecarius Londoniæ, for his care of King Edward III.

In Chaucer's time, a century later, the apothecaries are represented as vying with one another in preparing the medicines of the physicians. The doctor of physic who is sketched in the "Canterbury Tales" has his apothecaries.

Full ready had he his apothecaries,
To send his drugges and his lecturaries,
For each of them made other for to win,
Their friendship was not newe to begin.

The apothecaries held an intermediate position between the simple traders in drugs and the physicians. It is probable that some of them were at first assistants to physicians, and even at an early period they seem to have taken part in the treatment of disease.

The majority dealt not only in drugs but in other commodities, and as late as the sixteenth century we find them at times alluded to as pharmacopoliasts. The practice of medicine was to some extent regulated during the sixteenth century by Acts of Parliament, but pharmacy was in a deplorable condition until the early part of the seventeenth century.

The apothecaries were in a subservient position, and their proper work—that of selling drugs and medicinal compounds—was much interfered with, for there were other classes who dealt in drugs and medicines. The grocers also sold them. And in the sixteenth century we find distillers and sellers of waters and oils, and dealers in simples, known as druggists, who supplied many forms of medicine. Another class connected with pharmacy had also arisen—the chemist. The introduction of chemical processes by the Arabs, and the activity in research, largely due to a belief in alchemy, led to the production of many chemical substances having medicinal properties. Those who prepared them were known as chemists, and they, too, provided certain kinds of medicines. George Baker, a London surgeon, writing in 1576, says, "I do know some excellent chemists, as one Mayster Kemmech dwelling in Lothburi, another, Mayster Geoffray in Crouched Friers, men of singular knowledge in that way; another, named John Hester, the which is a paynfull travelyer in those matters, as I by prooffe have seen and used of their medicine to the furtherance of my pacient's healthes; and also of one Thomas Hill."

Not only was the preparation and sale of medicines in many hands, but some physicians still carried on galenic operations, and prepared themselves the special formulæ they most commonly used. Moreover, owing to the method of prescribing in these times, the apothecaries did not get all the work which should have fallen to them. Certain formulæ known as "public medicines" were commonly ordered by the physicians. These, however, it was customary for the careful housewife to keep in stock, so that, unless something special was ordered, the physician's prescription could often be compounded in the patient's house. No wonder, then, that the apothecary is described by Shakespeare as a man

In tatter'd weeds, with overwhelming brows,
Culling of simples; meagre were his looks,
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones.

And, whilst owing to competition his profits were small, his education did not distinguish him much from others. He had, indeed, a certain amount of repute, because he knew something of the action of drugs, and had, or was supposed to have, some knowledge of natural history generally.

And in his needy shop a tortoise hung,
An alligator stuff'd, and other skins
Of ill-shaped fishes.

The fact, too, that he was acquainted with the action of poisons, and kept them in store, gave him a certain position—which, however, could hardly be regarded as satisfactory.

In 1617 a great change took place. There was a feeling of dissatisfaction amongst the physicians with the condition of pharmacy, and a petition was addressed to King James I., praying him to incorporate the apothecaries separately. In compliance with this petition a separate charter was granted in 1617 to 114 apothecaries who had been selected by the College of Physicians as the best instructed of the grocer-apothecaries. It was set forth that no one should compound medicines in London unless he had served seven years to an apothecary, and been examined and approved by the Master and Wardens of the Company; and a year later the first *Pharmacopœia* was published by the College of Physicians, which the apothecaries were ordered to use as their standard and guide in the compounding of medicines.

The constitution of the Apothecaries' Society had in several ways an important influence both on the practice of medicine and pharmacy. By it the apothecaries were made—at first, at least—more useful to the physicians, to whom they to a certain extent acted as assistants, for, besides supplying the medicines ordered, they often aided in carrying out treatment; but, in consequence of the establishment of this increased connection with treatment, they became in time recognised medical attendants. At this time the only qualified practitioners in medicine were the physicians, and the apothecaries undoubtedly supplied a much-felt want. It commonly happens when a new function is developed an older one falls, and the more the apothecaries attended to treatment the more dealing in drugs and medicines fell, first into the hands of the grocers, druggists, and chemists, but subsequently into those of the chemists and druggists alone. And this devolution of function went still further in the eighteenth century, for, as stated in a report of a meeting of apothecaries in 1794, the establishment of druggists engaged in the sale of medicines, but supporting themselves also with the sale of other articles, had spread throughout the land, and there could scarcely be found a village or hamlet without a village or hamlet druggist.

You can well understand that these changes did not come about without serious controversies between the physicians and the apothecaries on the one hand, and the apothecaries and the druggists on the other. The physicians bitterly complained that the apothecaries undertook the treatment of cases for which, by their education, they were not fitted. The apothecaries retorted that they were fitted to undertake treatment, for their experience concerning medicines was worth more than the learning of the physicians. They furthermore stated that many of the physicians still made up their own medicines, and thus deprived apothecaries of their due revenue. They complained, too, that the druggists not only dealt in drugs, but compounded medicines without having had any education fitting them for this work, and that they even gave medicines for ailments, and thus competed with them in the matter of treatment, which the apothecaries thought was a very wrong proceeding. Attempts were made to prevent the apothecaries practising, but they were defeated by a judgment in the House of Lords in 1704; and ninety years later a proposal made by a society of apothecaries, to limit the compounding of prescriptions and vending of pharmaceutical preparations to the apothecaries by legislative means, was found to be impracticable. Indeed, the process of the transfer of pharmacy to the chemists and druggists seems to have gone on rapidly about this time, and after the first few years of the present century it passed almost entirely into their hands, the apothecaries ceasing to dispense for the physicians. It was perhaps to some extent owing to the curious evolution of apothecaries into medical practitioners and dealers in drugs, and chemists into pharmacists, that this country was so long without any regulations relating to the practice of pharmacy such as have existed in other countries, and that until 1868 the practice of pharmacy was open to all, no restrictions, educational or otherwise, being in force.

I do not propose to enter into the history of the movement which culminated in the passage of an Act in 1868 preventing the dispensing of poisons and the assumption of the title of "chemist and druggist" by unqualified people, and necessitating therefore the due education of those devoting themselves to pharmacy. But as a member of the medical

profession I desire to congratulate the Pharmaceutical Society on the honourable part it took in initiating and urging forward legislation which has been advantageous alike to pharmacists and the public. The Act of 1868 was rendered possible by that which the Pharmaceutical Society obtained in 1852, and by the establishment of a museum, laboratories, lectures, and examination in Bloomsbury Square; and when the Society of Chemists and Druggists joined forces with the Pharmaceutical Society the dislike which so many of our legislators seemed to feel to enactments compelling education was at length overcome. Let me point out here that the General Medical Council, by representing to her Majesty's Government in 1864 the necessity of regulating the practice of pharmacy, and by a report issued in the following year supporting the Bill forwarded by the Pharmaceutical Society, gave material help to those who were engaged in pressing forward a Pharmacy Act.

I should like to say a few words on another aspect of the evolution of pharmacy—the changes which have occurred in the nature of the work itself in our own country.

THE PHARMACOPŒIAS.

These changes are best illustrated by the *Pharmacopœias* which have been published in Great Britain, commencing with that of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1618. The first English *Pharmacopœias* show the position in pharmacy which had been attained by the Greeks and Arabians, for a large number of the formulæ were taken from the works of their leading physicians. The main features of the earliest *Pharmacopœias* are the large number of official substances and of certain forms of preparations, the extreme complexity of many of the compounds used (one of them contains seventy-two ingredients and many from twenty to fifty), the minuteness of the directions given for compounding them, and the strangeness of some of their ingredients.

The catalogue of the first *Pharmacopœia* contained 1,254 articles for which the apothecaries were liable to be called upon. In 1632 not less than 180 simple and twenty-seven compound waters were official, whilst there were formulæ given for eighty syrups and preparations of honey, forty-six plasters, and fifty-five ointments, exclusive of sundry oils for external use. One of these deserves quotation:—

Oleum Vulpinum,
M E S

R. Vulpem (qua fieri potest) pinguem, ætatis mediæ, venatu defatigatam, recentemque occisam, mox et exenteratam, detractaque pelle, nec non ossibus diligenter confractis, in partes plures conscissam. Decoque in

Vini albi et
Aque Fontanæ ana libris sex

ad mediæ etatem usque, nec sine diligenti despumatione in cocturæ principio: tum demum admisce

Olei antiqui dulcissimi libras quatuor
Salis communis uncias tres,
Florum Salvie,
Thymi ana libram unam.

Procedatque coctio ad totius aque fere consumptionem, mox affundantur Aquæ impregnatae

(Anethi,
Thymi, ana manipulo uno pleno in cocto)
librae octo.

Denuo invicem coquantur omnia lento igne ad consumptionem aque: Oleumque ab aquositate post colaturam, in fundibulo separatim, usui reservetur.

The details about the fox are very curious. The apothecary must have been a hunting-man to be sure of obtaining the proper kind of fox, or perhaps the apprentices of those days were told off to secure the right article. And note that the exact amount is given of the materials used to prepare the *oleum vulpinum*. In the handful of dill and thyme, however, we see a relapse into more primitive pharmacy, but generally the directions are most precise. When, as in many cases, from one to six dozen constituents were mixed together in various ways to form one compound, it is manifest that the pharmacists of these early days had heavy duties. But then they had no chemical incompatibilities to consider, and the question of purity or impurity of a drug was decided in a very simple fashion. Many other curious and nasty things

besides the fox are included amongst the medicines in the Pharmacopœias of the seventeenth century—as, for example, human fat, and the skullbones of a man who had met with a violent death. The apothecaries must at times have been hard put to it to obtain some of the official drugs, and pharmacists of the present day will not envy them their task of compounding medicines with them.

The Pharmacopœias of the eighteenth century show a marked advance in both pharmacology and pharmacy. Chemical products increase in number, and the account of the method of preparation keeps pace with the advancing knowledge of chemistry. Almost all the substances of animal origin disappear, and the electuaries, powders, and other preparations containing a large number of ingredients, are replaced by the simpler infusions and extracts. Tinctures increase in number, whilst the waters and syrups are greatly abridged.

In the first Pharmacopœias of the nineteenth century we note the indications of a coming change which greatly added to and altered the duties of the pharmacists. Previously only the mode of preparation of the various substances had been given, but in the Pharmacopœias of the London College of Physicians published in 1809 and 1824 a few details are added with regard to the specific gravity which some of the chemicals should have. Though in commentaries on the Pharmacopœia tests for impurities had for some years been described it was not until 1836 that short descriptions of the chemical substances were given in the Pharmacopœia, by which they might be recognised and by which to a certain extent their freedom from adulteration might be ascertained. It is worthy of note that in 1836 several alkaloids were made official. In 1851 a further step was taken, and the compounders of medicines were furnished with an official description of some of the vegetable as well as some of the chemical drugs. In the production of the British Pharmacopœia of 1864, issued by the General Medical Council, the aid of the Pharmaceutical Society was sought, and a very great advance was made in the value and completeness of the tests and descriptions given. It was now assumed that the pharmacists had been so far educated in chemistry as to be able to conduct volumetric analysis, and the metric system was allowed in volumetric analysis. The tests and descriptions were made still more stringent and exact in the edition of 1885, and in this Pharmacopœia an advance of the greatest importance in pharmacy as well as to medicine was initiated.

Notwithstanding that our legislators have shown but little interest in forwarding the progress of pharmacy, and that no incentive has been given to original research, the pharmacists in Great Britain and Ireland have shown by the work published in the journals an immense amount of energy, not only in devising improvements with regard to the compounding of drugs, but in advancing knowledge as to the nature and amount of the active ingredients contained in drugs and preparations, and in devising methods by which the strength of preparations can be rendered uniform.

The labours of pharmacists and chemists had shown that, however great may be the care exercised, the strength in active principles of preparations made in the ordinary way from drugs will differ considerably; they showed, too, that it was possible in the case of some drugs, by modifying the method of making the preparation, to bring them up to a certain standard so far as regards the active principles; and, in the Pharmacopœia of 1885 the preparations of opium, cinchona, and *nux vomica* were standardised, whilst in that of 1898 the list of standardised drugs was increased by the addition of belladonna and *ipecacuanha*. The introduction of standardisation is a considerable addition to the skilled work required from the pharmacists, and it marks an epoch in both pharmacy and therapeutics.

THE PRESENT STATE AND THE FUTURE OF PHARMACY.

Having dealt very imperfectly—though, I fear some of you may think, at tedious length—with the evolution of pharmacy, I propose now to allude to some points in its present state and future prospects.

I approach this subject with hesitation, for I speak in the presence of eminent pharmacists. I should hardly, indeed, have ventured upon it here were it not that it interests medical men, as well as pharmacists and students, and that some of the conclusions to which I, as a medical man,

have arrived are in accord with those which have been expressed by pharmacists of large experience. You will have noticed that, in recent years, there has been a further call for scientific knowledge on the part of the pharmacists. It is assumed that those who use the Pharmacopœia have had a real and practical training in science. And the tests in the Pharmacopœia have not reached the high-water mark of perfection. I do not mean by this that they require to be increased in stringency. I think, indeed, it is quite likely that some of the criticisms which represent certain of the tests as too severe may be found to be correct; but, as time goes on, some of the cruder tests will be replaced by others requiring more chemical knowledge and more expertness for their performance; histological examination will be increasingly relied on in the detection of the adulteration of vegetable drugs, and hence a wider and deeper knowledge of physics, chemistry, and botany will be called for.

I have already alluded to the introduction of standardisation as a considerable addition to the skilled work required from pharmacists, but I am inclined to look upon it also as a sign of other coming changes which will very markedly affect the future of pharmacy. There are, doubtless many who still believe that the active principles which can be separated from vegetable substances do not represent the entire curative power of drugs—that the natural combination of minute quantities of other principles present with those on which their activity seems to depend exerts a subtle influence which renders the preparations of a drug more useful than their chief active principles which can be extracted from it or any possible artificial combination of them. In forming an opinion on such points, however, there is much room for the exercise of the imagination, and some of the differences now supposed to exist between the effects of preparations of drugs and their active principles are, I suspect, due to this. Anyway, it is certain that as the active principles and their exact pharmacological action have become better known reliance on them has increased, and there has been a greater tendency to think of the preparations of such drugs as belladonna and *nux vomica* in terms of atropine and strychnine, whilst even in a drug like opium, which contains other active alkaloids, it is generally recognised that the value, as a sedative at least, is determined by the morphine. There can be little doubt that an important feature in the next Pharmacopœia will be an increase in the number of drugs standardised. Now between standardisation and the use of active principles instead of crude drugs there is only a short step, and though for many a day the galenic preparations which have been in vogue for centuries will be used, still they will, I think, to a large extent, gradually be edged out by the active principles. The process has, indeed, already begun; the large number of granules, tablets, pilules, &c., now employed, containing fractions of a grain of active principles, points to a coming change, and the Pharmacopœia of 1898 has recognised this to some extent by laying it down that the drugs contained in the new forms must answer to the ordinary tests for purity. As the belief in the utility of active principles increases, pharmacists will be required to know more concerning the amount contained in drugs, what possible changes they may undergo inside and outside the body, and the exact chemical relationship between the various principles; they may be called upon, too, for information as to the toxic effects of these principles. For all this they must be well and widely trained in science.

Another feature of the pharmacy of the present day is the great increase in the number of chemical preparations; a few of proved utility have been incorporated in recent editions of the Pharmacopœia, but an immense number built up chiefly by the German chemists, and supplied with the necessary recommendations, are being sent over for use by English doctors, who for the most part administer them simply on the faith of these recommendations. A large proportion will be found less useful than the older remedies, and many have already been abandoned. Yet there seems no relaxation in the zeal with which new chemical remedies are tried, but for the intelligent employment of these compounds an idea of their chemical structure and the reason of their value is most desirable. While for their combination it is imperative. The pharmacist is often called upon now to give explanations of chemical points, and, unless the present system of medical education is altered, and a real knowledge of chemistry and pharmacology made compul-

sory, a time will shortly come when the functions of the pharmacist will be greatly widened, and in addition to being an intermediary between the manufacturing chemist and the doctor for the supply of the new compounds, he will be an intermediary also for explaining to medical men who use these compounds—which are constantly increasing in complexity—the chemical reasons for their value, the changes which they may undergo inside and outside the body, and the dangers which may arise from these changes. To fill this rôle, the pharmacist will be obliged to have not only an advanced knowledge of chemistry, but some idea of physiological action.

Furthermore, if the claims made for the usefulness of some of the extracts of animal organs are made good, the pharmacist will, in the future, have to enter on the wide and intricate field of animal chemistry, which will tax his scientific knowledge even more than does the chemistry pertaining to products of the mineral and vegetable kingdoms.

The older methods of administering medicine—by infusions, tinctures, pills, and powders—will, I think, be less used, and the newer forms will increase in favour. So far the production of the latter seems to have been largely in the hands of wholesale manufacturers. I sometimes wonder whether it would not be possible for what are sometimes called the elegant forms of administration to be more freely made on a small scale. At the present time a medical man who desires to order medicine in one of these forms is often in doubt whether the preparation he desires can be obtained in reasonable time unless it corresponds exactly to one of those on the lists of wholesale producers; and sometimes on this account he is driven to order other combinations than he would wish, and by naming the special producer to give the pharmacist much trouble for little profit. I will not enter further into this subject, but only say that I believe there is room in the future for development in the art of the pharmacist.

These and other considerations which I might bring forward if time allowed point to the large amount of scientific knowledge which the practice of pharmacy will require in the future. But it may well be said, What about the other side of the question? Will higher scientific education lead to a betterment in a pecuniary and social sense? Now it must be confessed that pharmacy, like medicine, can rarely lead directly to fortune-making. In medicine part payment is taken in the pleasures arising from the work itself, and the pharmacist too will have to receive part payment from the pleasures of his scientific work, and the position which a knowledge of science will give him among his fellows. I do not suppose that pharmacists, any more than medical men, will ever be free from causes of complaint that unfair inroads are made on their work and emoluments, and that they do not receive a just reward for the amount of work they do. We have seen that from the earliest times the pharmacist has been harassed both on a commercial and on the medical and scientific sides. The work of the pharmacopologists of old was trespassed on by the way in which other classes took to dealing in drugs, whilst the physicians undertook the compounding of medicines. Later on we find the apothecaries bitterly complaining of the losses entailed on them by the action of the physicians on the one side and of the grocers and druggists on the other.

The pharmacopologists, who combined the sale of drugs with that of other articles, took up a certain kind of medical work as well, and sank low in the social scale. The apothecaries have practically ceased to exist as pharmacists, because they took up medical work and were evolved into general practitioners; how will the evolution of pharmacy proceed?

We may note already a loss of some of its older functions and a waning of others. The collecting of herbs has passed into special hands, so, too, has the dealing with drugs in bulk. The production of many medicinal substances formerly undertaken by pharmacists is now for the most part accomplished by manufacturing chemists, who use special processes adapted to work on a larger scale. I think I see another change impending. The profit arising from the sale of many of the articles unconnected with pharmacy, formerly a source of revenue to pharmacists, is likely to decrease, especially in the large towns; the pharmacist cannot compete with the huge firms which have in recent times become dealers in everything.

But there are other directions in which the work of the pharmacists will develop; the compounding of drugs ought to pass into their hands, and, I believe, will do so. The practice of pharmacy by doctors is not only an evil to the pharmacist, but a disadvantage to medical men themselves. It leads practitioners to limit themselves unduly to the use of certain drugs, and they lose time which might be devoted to other and more profitable matters. It is true there are many who like to have their medicine from a doctor, but I believe medical men would gain if, wherever possible, they gave up dispensing, and there are few places in which there are not pharmacists ready to take up the work.

Here let me say a word on a matter akin to the one before us. It has been recently stated that secret arrangements are at times made between medical men and chemists by which the doctor receives a certain proportion of the amount which the chemist charges the patient for the medicines dispensed. If such arrangements are made they are iniquitous and a disgrace to those who make them. I have made inquiries, however, from many chemists in the North of England, and am assured that no such system exists here; and, so far, those who have made the accusation have failed to substantiate it. It is possible, of course, among the 34,000 members of the profession there may be one here and there so devoid of principle as to be willing to stoop to such conduct. All I can advise you is that should you ever be approached by such an individual, with a suggestion that you should hand him over any part of your charges for medicine, you should render his exit from your place of business more rapid than his entrance.

I believe not only will the whole of the duties connected with the compounding of medicine devolve before long on the pharmacists, but other functions will be taken up by them which pertain to science-training, though they are not strictly pharmaceutical, just as in the case of medical men other functions have been taken up which are not distinctly connected with therapeutics, although they follow from medical training.

The chemical investigations which are becoming more and more essential to medical practice might well, I believe, fall into the hands of the pharmacists as they do into the hands of the chemists and apothecaries in many parts of the Continent, and not only so, but, if I divine rightly the future, the pharmacists will in all places be the men of science, and men who *know*. They will be looked up to as such, and it will come to pass that much other work, more or less allied to pharmacy and chemistry, requiring scientific knowledge will fall into their hands, and they will be remunerated for the loss of some of the emoluments arising from the purely commercial side of their present work which I think is likely to occur. I think that even the depressing effect of company-pharmacy will be much lessened as the pharmacist becomes more relied on by medical men, not only for safeguarding the purity of drugs, but for giving help when special information is required on scientific points not directly connected with the cure of disease.

There is one direction in which the temptation to conjoin other work with the compounding of drugs must be avoided. The history of the evolution of pharmacy shows us that there has ever been a tendency for those who deal in drugs to take up treatment, but it also shows us the work of the pharmacist is injured if he assumes the rôle of the medical practitioner. I know that people will apply to pharmacists for advice as to the use of medicine, but those who give such advice do not obtain the respect of the public, and do harm to the position of pharmacists, and if pharmacy is to take the position it is entitled to, all attempts in this direction must be abandoned.

EDUCATION

I have watched with interest and admiration the efforts of the Pharmaceutical Society to improve pharmaceutical education. But if my forecast of the future of pharmacy is correct, educational changes will be required, and I trust I shall not be regarded as wandering out of my proper domain if I venture to make a few remarks on the question of education and examination in pharmacy.

With regard to the Preliminary examination, I am glad to see the Pharmaceutical Society is following the examples of the various medical corporations, which, with one exception, have ceased, or are ceasing, to hold examinations in Arts,

and that the certificates of a satisfactory general education must in future be obtained from bodies which are connected with Arts education and examination; but I hope that in time it may be ordained that these certificates should be furnished before apprenticeship commences. I am not in favour of very rigid rules with regard to the time and manner in which information is to be obtained, but education should be graduated, and the first step should be education in Arts, which should be acquired not in the middle of, but antecedent to, the commencement of the real work of a pharmaceutical student.

At the present time the final education in the purely science subjects—botany, chemistry, and physics—for the qualifying-examination is usually received by pharmaceutical students at the same time as the more technical subjects of pharmacy, pharmaceutical chemistry, and materia medica, and an examination in all at one time follows. The fact that pharmaceutical students pass through an apprenticeship before commencing with formal instruction renders this mixture of subjects possible; but all men do not come up equally prepared, and some must take harm from it. I think that for the more thorough training in science which is becoming necessary an educational division of the subjects will be desirable for all. As at present there is no curriculum, students are tempted to spend as short a period as possible over lectures and laboratory-work. The shorter the time men take to acquire knowledge of the subjects of examination, and the greater the number of these subjects, the less will be the amount of knowledge retained subsequently. I am quite satisfied it will be greatly for the advantage of all if a curriculum were established and students were obliged to distribute their work over a definite period, receiving instruction in science first, and then in the more technical subjects. My belief is that a year at least should be devoted to the science subjects, and that even this will be found all too short for that thorough grounding in science which a pharmacist requires. The lengthening of the educational period would allow of some wider knowledge of physics, and perhaps of some biological training. Moreover, it would allow of all education being practical.

A second year might be devoted to technical training and to the acquirement of a fuller knowledge of organic chemistry, and I think it will become necessary that the technical training be widened, and that instruction should be received in urine-analysis, bacteriology, analysis of foods, toxicology, and some other subjects. But even if the scientific and technical training be not widened, a two-years' educational course for pharmaceutical students is very desirable. I may add that at the Owens College we find little difficulty in inducing most of the students to distribute their work over two years, and that this distribution is a great advantage to them.

The commingling of many subjects has been found to produce unsatisfactory results in medical examinations, and I think it is equally injurious in those connected with pharmacy. I note that the rejections at the Minor are extremely high, and though defective methods of education may be to a considerable extent the cause of this, I am inclined to think that it is to some extent the necessary result of combining so many subjects in one examination.

The examination should be divided into at least two parts; there are many objections to the inclusion of all subjects in one examination. It leads to a system of cramming, even though the examination be to a considerable extent practical, for there is a system of cramming for practical as well as for oral examinations. It is a premium on what may be called the examination-mind, which is not the highest kind of mind. It is often a hardship on the student who works well

and honestly; but, above all, it prevents men working well at any one subject, for excellence in one does not necessarily cover a slight but fatal failure at the examination, and, indeed, may lead to it.

The excellence of the Major examination as at present carried out leads me to think that the work of preparation for it might be utilised for obtaining a science degree in pharmacy. My impression is—and in this I am supported by others better able to judge than myself—that the knowledge required in some of the science subjects is quite equal to that which is necessary for a degree in science, and I look forward to the time when the universities will give a science degree in pharmacy as they do now in engineering and some other subjects.

I am afraid you gentlemen who are students will think I have forgotten that in the early part of this address I said that I came here to welcome, advise, and congratulate the students of this school, and I acknowledge that the remarks I said I should make on pharmacy and pharmaceutical education have grown to an inordinate length and somewhat crowded out the other part of the work I proposed to myself. But a welcome, I am sure, you hardly need from me. I know what an interest all your professors take in those who come to work here, and with what kindly feelings they receive you, whether you come as past students or for the first time.

As to advice, my whole address has been devoted to indicating the general course you should adopt in order that you may be successful in life, but there is one thing further I should like to impress upon you who have just finished your work here. Remember that your education is not ended, but beginning—that you must be always adding to your knowledge, otherwise you will surely fall behind in the race of life; and do not be content simply to absorb the knowledge acquired by the work of others, but try yourselves to add to the sum total of knowledge. It may not be possible for many of you to take up work in the admirable laboratories which have been provided for research by the Pharmaceutical Society, though if you have a chance of doing so let me strongly advise you to take it. But cultivate exact observation, for by so doing you will not only advance your own interests, but by adding to knowledge you may advance the interests of your fellow men.

It is customary on occasions like these to advise students who are entering for the first time to devote themselves to work, but my experience of pharmaceutical students is that they do not require this advice—at least at the Owens College we find them amongst the hardest and steadiest workers of those who attend the classes; and if there are any among you who require urging to work, I would give you a different piece of advice—don't be pharmacists. Hard work will be always necessary, and without it you will assuredly fail.

With regard to you who are joining the school, I can very heartily congratulate you on the advantages you will have. You will work under some of the ablest men of the day in their special department, and I know that, so far as laboratories and the museum are concerned, you could nowhere find a better place to work in.

To those who have gone through the course here I offer my congratulations, because I feel sure that they have received great advantages and an education which will stand them in good stead through life.

Finally, I wish to congratulate those who have taken prizes and honours. Prizes may not be a certain sign of future success, but they point in that direction, and I trust that you who have gained prizes may show in your future career that your success was not the outcome of chance, but due to industry and ability.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was of an unusually interesting nature. There was a good attendance of councillors. The business began by Dr. Symes being informed that nothing had been heard from the Privy Council on the carbolic-acid question. A vote of condolence was passed to the Secretary and Mr. Allen on the death of Mrs. Bremridge,

and to the family of the late Mr. Thos. Greenish, who was a past-President and died last week at the age of 82. Three honorary members—Herr von Waldheim, Sir Edward Frankland, and Dr. Dey—have gone to their rest since the Council last met, and letters of sympathy were directed to be sent to their families. The General Purposes Com-

mittee are going to consider the advisability of calling a meeting of local secretaries next year at the same time as the B.P.O. meets. It was thought that useful matters could be discussed, and that at the same time a little more energy could be infused into some of the secretaries. The Law and Parliamentary Committee are going to draft a clause dealing with company-pharmacy, with the object of introducing such a clause into the next Companies Bill. It seems as if the matter will be taken up seriously at last. Mr. Atkins was the only dissident, and desired to place his objection to "surrender the citadel" on record. Among the correspondence were resolutions from several local associations which caused some merriment, not so much on account of the nature of the communications as because of the reckless manner in which the resolutions seemed to be hurled at the Society.

At the Council meeting on Wednesday the following were present:—The President (Mr. Martindale), Vice-President (Mr. Newsholme), Treasurer (Mr. Atkins), and Messrs. Bateson, Carteighe, Corder, Cross, Glyn-Jones, Harrington, Harrison, Hills, Johnston, Park, Savory, Southall, Storrar, Symes, Warren, and Young.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by Mr. CHATER, in the absence of Mr. Bremridge through bereavement, and, having been confirmed,

Dr. SYMES asked if they had heard anything about the resolution regarding the scheduling of

CARBOLIC ACID

which they sent to the Privy Council.

The PRESIDENT: I merely say we have not had any communication.

Mr. YOUNG wished to know if that was a natural delay due to the non-sitting of Parliament, or if there was any reason to think the matter was not receiving the attention it demanded.

The PRESIDENT: I believe the matter is receiving attention; the delay is due solely to the occurrence of the Long Vacation.

DEATHS.

The PRESIDENT said there had been death in the chamber, and in consequence he must ask them to excuse the absence of the Secretary and Mr. Allen. The Secretary's wife was being interred that day.

The VICE-PRESIDENT then moved that the Council send a resolution expressing its sympathy with Mr. Bremridge, the Secretary and Registrar, and Mr. Allen. The occasions on which the Secretary was absent from their meetings were very few, and they were sorry that bereavement had that day caused it.

Mr. CROSS seconded, after which the President put the resolution to the Council, and it was carried unanimously, the members upstanding. [This is an almost unique accentuation of sympathy on the part of the Council.—ED.]

The PRESIDENT then referred to the death of Mr. Thomas Greenish, a past-President of the Society, who died on September 28 and was buried on October 2. Mr. Greenish was a student in the School of Pharmacy in 1846-7, winning a prize in chemistry. In 1847 he became a member of the Society, and in 1871 a member of the Council. Subsequently he was Treasurer for two years (1878 and 1880), and President from 1880 to 1882. During Mr. Greenish's presidency the meeting of the International Congress of Pharmacy was held in London, and the proceedings were taken against the London and Provincial Supply Association. Mr. Greenish had a long spell of official duties in connection with the Society, and, speaking from personal knowledge, he could say Mr. Greenish was a typical pharmacist. He had left his impression on pharmacy in connection with several pharmaceutical preparations, such as syrup of the phosphate of iron. He was an amateur photographer of great skill, his work being done in the old wet-process days. Afterwards he became better known as a microscopist, and was one of the first to take up the microscopy of drugs. Mr. Greenish was also well known as a traveller all over Europe. He (the President) moved

that a resolution of condolence be sent to his family, expressing the grateful recognition and high regard in which he was held by his colleagues.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, in seconding the resolution, said that, although Mr. Greenish was 82 years old, he had lived every day of his life for pharmacy and science. He (the speaker) first made Mr. Greenish's acquaintance in 1886, when he came to Sheffield to address their school, the first of a long line of distinguished men to do so. His work with the microscope had resulted in great things being done in the histology of drugs.

Mr. HILLS said he spoke as a personal friend and as one of the few who were members of the Council when Mr. Greenish was President. He was present at the meeting in 1882, when Mr. Carteighe was elected President in place of Mr. Greenish. Looking back to that time, he found that Mr. Carteighe, Mr. Atkins, and Dr. Symes were the only other members of the Council who were present then. He (the speaker) had a great personal respect for Mr. Greenish, whom he regarded as a representative pharmacist, and he was always a loyal supporter of the Society, as well as a kind, generous, and honourable man.

Mr. ATKINS said he wished to add a brief testimony to the worth of him who had passed away to his rest full of years and honours. When this inevitable event took place to such a typical pharmacist, it was fitting that they should make reference to the work he had done for pharmacy.

Dr. SYMES said he was on the Council when Mr. Greenish was President, and had the pleasure on his first visit to Paris many years ago of spending ten days in his company. They went for a holiday, but a good deal of time was taken up in pharmaceutical matters. They had the entrée to many large pharmacies and factories, and in those days the French made more pharmaceutical preparations than they do now. Many of the processes were secret, and it made a keen impression on him then to notice how much of the processes Mr. Greenish seemed to carry away with him. He had spent his life in pharmacy, and would leave behind him his foot-prints on the sands of time.

The resolution of condolence was then put and carried.

DEATHS OF HONORARY MEMBERS.

The PRESIDENT said he was sorry also to have to report the death of three honorary members. Herr von Waldheim died on August 9, aged 69. He was one of the continental pharmacists best-known in British pharmacy, and the father of Austrian pharmacy. He was best remembered, perhaps, in connection with his work on the International Pharmaceutical Congress and the International Pharmacopoeia. He had sufficient faith in the latter to prepare an elaborate draft which he presented to the Congress, but its subsequent fate was wrapped in mystery. Herr von Waldheim was a typical apotheker, and a son of an apotheker, and might be said to have passed his life in pharmacy. He obtained his knowledge of English pharmacy in Messrs. J. Bell & Co.'s pharmacy in Oxford Street. He (the President) fraternised with him at the International Congress in 1881, and again in 1884 at the Exhibition promoted by the Congress, and found him a man of genial and polished manners.

Sir Edward Frankland was another of the honorary members they had lost since the last meeting. Sir Edward, who died on August 9, was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and connected as an honorary member with the Pharmaceutical Society since 1862. He filled a prominent place in the world of chemistry, especially in the departments of organic analysis and synthesis, and held teaching-appointments at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Royal Institution, and the School of Mines. Sir Edward Frankland took considerable interest in the work of the Society, and was a member of the Research Laboratory Committee. His interest in pharmacy was, perhaps, accounted for from the fact that in his youth he was associated with a Lancashire chemist and druggist. His work on water, sewage, and sanitary questions had made his name a household word.

The third honorary member whom they had lost was Rai Bahadoor Kanny Lall Dey, who died at Calcutta on August 16. He was made an honorary member in 1863, when he was Professor of Chemistry at Calcutta College. He had always been prominently connected with the teaching of chemistry in India, but his chief claim to distinction was his valuable researches on Indian medicines. Dr. Dey's work

on this began in 1882, when he started collecting information on Indian drugs; and in acknowledgment of the aid given him by the Pharmaceutical Society he dedicated his book to them. He was a Fellow of the Chemical Society, and held the diplomas, *honoris causa*, of a number of learned societies.

The PRESIDENT asked to be allowed to send condolences to the families of these honorary members, which the Council unanimously agreed to.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

Twenty-four members and thirty-six student associates of the Society were elected, twelve persons were restored to their former position in the Society, and one person, having made the required declaration, was restored to the register.

FINANCE.

The report of the Finance Committee was then read. It showed balances on the General Fund account, 1,394*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; Benevolent Fund account, 1,290*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; donation account, 703*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*; Orphan Fund account, 234*l.* 18*s.*; and recommended for payment sums amounting to 2,473*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, which included such items as 1,019*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* on behalf of the *Journal*, 817*l.* 1*s.* for salaries, and 300*l.* for current expenses.

The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, said the past months were not lucrative ones—there had been little else paid in except examination-fees.

The TREASURER was instructed to pay the Bell scholars the first moiety (15*l.*) of their scholarships.

BENEVOLENCE.

The Benevolent Fund Committee's report was then considered in committee, after which

The VICE-PRESIDENT moved that the report be adopted. There had been a lot of cases before the committee, some of great interest. In one case an applicant misstated his circumstances, and said he was 90 years of age; and, on inquiry, it turned out that he had an income of 80*l.* a year and was born in 1854.

The PRESIDENT then read out the grants—which were three of 10*l.*, three of 13*l.*, two of 5*l.*, and one of 6*l.*—and put the resolution, which was carried.

Dr. SYMES found the amounts granted came to 85*l.*, and hoped the subscribers would see that they had made them in no stingy spirit. He hoped they would get additional money for the fund.

The VICE-PRESIDENT then moved that four additional annuitants be elected to the Benevolent Fund on Tuesday, December 12, at 10 A.M. He explained that there were forty-three annuitants last year, and that four were added at the election, making forty-seven altogether. Since then there had been five deaths; but, having regard to the claims of the applicants for temporary relief, it was thought desirable to place only four annuitants on the Fund.

The PRESIDENT said the Fund was liberally supported by the members, and he trusted the funds would be kept up.

LOCAL SECRETARIES.

Mr. CROSS said that two years ago he suggested that a meeting of local secretaries should be arranged, but circumstances arose which made it inconvenient to hold the meeting. He now proposed it be an instruction to the General Purposes Committee to consider whether it would be an advantage to summon a meeting of local secretaries next year at the time of the meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, to discuss matters of interest to the Society. The motion, he said, did not commit the Council very much, as it only asked the committee to consider the advisability of calling these gentlemen together. There was a desire among the members of the Society that some such meeting should take place. There was an informal meeting at Plymouth this year, which, however, nobody heard anything about, and he found that some local secretaries, unable to be present, actually delegated their powers. That meeting, he might as well say, was not representative, and as there was, he found, a desire among the members that a meeting should be held, he thought that it would be better to have one arranged from headquarters. Next year the B.P.C. would meet in London, and it would be a

unique occasion to inaugurate such a meeting in that house. Besides, he added, they were on the eve of a new century.

Dr. SYMES, in seconding the resolution, said he made a suggestion some years ago that the local secretaries be asked to attend the annual meeting of the Society, but nothing came of it. Mr. Smith, of Liverpool, had lately read a paper on the duties of a local secretary, and in it suggested that meetings of the local secretaries should be held. He (Dr. Symes) suggested that the time of meeting of the Conference was more suitable than the annual meeting. Many things could be discussed with advantage—the question, for instance, of appointing a large number of assistant local secretaries. In Liverpool, now that they had six assistant-secretaries, the work was much better done; and Mr. Gibson, of Brighton, had told him that help was much needed there. He knew, of course, that the Society never refused to appoint assistants when asked, but it had occurred to him that they might settle the number required at such a meeting.

The PRESIDENT said they wanted to infuse a little more energy into some of the local secretaries. Some of them worked very well indeed. At such a meeting they could, as Lord Beaconsfield put it, “educate the party.” The time at the annual meeting was already well taken up, so that they could not find time for a meeting then.

The resolution was put and carried.

COMPANY-PHARMACY.

A paragraph from the Law and Parliamentary Committee's report was then read. It stated that the President drew the attention of the committee to the Lord Chancellor's remarks on the Companies Bill in the House of Lords, and after discussion the committee resolved that a clause be prepared dealing with company-pharmacy, with the object of introducing such a clause into the Companies Bill when next it should be presented to Parliament.

The PRESIDENT said it was a very long discussion at the meeting of the committee, and it took the form as to what clause would meet their position, and it was so left that the Law and Parliamentary Committee should further discuss the matter.

Mr. YOUNG said he could not refrain from expressing his satisfaction that the Law and Parliamentary Committee had passed this resolution. It would lead them from an abstract and chaotic condition to a concrete one. Until last night he thought they had a definite policy, but in the discussion which then took place he came to the conclusion that they either had no policy, or else they had a dozen or twenty policies. The resolution did not commit the Council to anything, but would tend to focus their views into something tangible which they could understand. They spent two hours in fruitless debate. (Question!) He expressed hope that a clause would be constructed in accordance with the resolution of June last for the complete protection of their title, which, he added, was a question on the advisability of which they were unanimous. He hoped they would draft a clause to make it impossible for a company to use titles which can only be obtained by persons.

Mr. ATKINS said he did not vote for that resolution; he distinctly objected to it, and he wished to state very distinctly that he objected to surrender the citadel, or to surrender any of their rights. They had sent in their suggestions, which they had yet to learn were objected to in the highest quarters. He had carefully read the Lord Chancellor's speech, and his conclusion was that his Lordship viewed their position far more favourably than other members seemed to think he did. It was very unwise to show any surrender. He acknowledged that the matter was argued with clearness. It was said that it is the policy of the Council to accept the inevitable, but he felt that the disestablishment and disendowment of the Society should come from without. In his opinion the whole trend of the thought of cultured and educated men was in the other direction. As Dr. Leech told them the other day, the differentiation of their calling from trading was becoming recognised. They could surely ask to have their interests protected on the professional side. The resolution took them a stage further than last June. He thought they ought to wait and see if their suggestions had been overruled; he for one did not despair that they were still being considered. The Council had all along argued for the

policy of personal qualification, and he had a profound sense of fear and disaster if they surrendered their position, or did anything which would seem like licensing or registering the existing state of things.

Dr. SYMES thought that Mr. Atkins was somewhat anticipating the discussion which would follow if the resolution came before the committee, and that discussion was now unprofitable.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said he felt that the resolution was wide enough to enable them to do anything. Their first duty was to maintain the Pharmacy Act, and not try to bring companies in line with pharmacy, and to make it easy for them to practise pharmacy.

Mr. GLYN-JONES said there was one statement of Mr. Atkins's he would like to controvert. He would like their members to understand that they were not surrendering the citadel; there was no question of any surrender as yet. The result of the resolution would be that they would come to a decision of some sort. It might be as Mr. Atkins would like it, or it may not be, but their members might be absolutely certain that they would not surrender any one single right which they could by any means continue to hold.

Mr. HARRISON objected to Mr. Young saying that the resolution committed them to nothing. It was on the understanding that the Council would deal with the thorny question of company-pharmacy that he voted for the resolution the night before, so that they might try to find some solution of the difficulty. Dealing with company-trading did not mean the disestablishment and disendowment of their position as traders in this country. The question, he hoped, would be dealt with in a way satisfactory to the great majority of the thinking and practical men in the craft.

Mr. HILLS thought that after all there was not much difference between the speakers, but he did not like to interrupt Mr. Atkins when he was going unnecessarily into details. Company-pharmacy was in the air, and legislation dealing with companies was also in the air, and the Lord Chancellor said distinctly that he intended dealing with the question. This, he thought, was quite sufficient to warrant them taking up the matter as a practical subject. The resolution did not commit them to any definite line of action. The committee thought it unwise to let this opportunity go without expressing their views in some way. They did not come to any practical action, but put it to them to consider whether this was not a time to frame some scheme to the advantage of ourselves, and to make things more enduring than they are at present.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said it was a proper resolution to pass, and he should be most delighted to vote for it. The question of what was to be done would come before them later. Mr. Young made mention of their having no policy; but the Council had a policy when the Bill was last before the Legislature, and if the Bill was ever produced again, which he had his doubts about, they should be ready with their policy.

Mr. YOUNG said he was referring to some recent remarks made by Mr. Carteighe—at a dinner, he thought it was.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: Yes; when the Bill was alive.

Mr. GLYN-JONES said as recently as last Council-meeting he was rebuked for saying the Council had no policy.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: It is quite unnecessary for you to make that remark; but the answer is that, if my memory serve me right, the Bill was alive then and only died when Parliament died.

The PRESIDENT said Mr. Young was not quite right in saying the resolution committed them to nothing. (Mr. YOUNG: "Nothing in particular.") He trusted they would be able in a reasonable and logical way to thresh the matter well out. He hoped they would deal with the matter in an unprejudiced manner.

The adoption of the report of the Law and Parliamentary Committee embodying was then moved by Mr. GLYN-JONES and seconded by Mr. RYMER YOUNG, but, on the suggestion of Mr. Carteighe, the President and Vice-President were made the movers. The resolution was adopted, Mr. Atkins alone dissenting.

THE GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE'S REPORT

was next read. The alterations necessary in the regulations of the Board of Examiners, owing to the alterations in the Minor fees and the abolition of the Preliminary examination, had been carried into effect as resolved at the July Council

meeting. Mr. Irwin Scott had written in regard to the Bell Scholarship he won last year. He thought his name should be included in the list of Bell scholars; but the Committee recommended that no action be taken in the matter. A communication was also recommended to be sent to Registrars of deaths, saying that they could not pay for information of the death of persons whose names were not on the register.

LETTERS.

Mr. John Smith, President of the Chemists' Federation conveyed a resolution of the Federation in regard to the appointment of local secretaries.

A letter of thanks was received from the Clerk of the Salters' Company in reference to the appointment of Mr. E. M. Chapman as Salter Research Fellow.

The North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association wrote to say that it hoped the Council would give a full and open discussion of its views on company-pharmacy at the October meeting. (Laughter.)

The Preston chemists wrote in a similar strain, the suggestions being received with considerable laughter.

The Colonial Office thanked the Society for the information and advice they gave in respect to the Gibraltar ordinance; they had followed the Society's advice.

The PRESIDENT added that he had called personally at the Colonial Office to give these views, and was well received.

The Dewsbury and District Chemists' Association wrote in regard to the appointment of more local secretaries, and urged the Council to take action on the company-pharmacy question; they thought that personal qualification should be insisted upon. (Laughter.)

The Halifax and District Chemists' Association wrote calling the attention of the Council to the death of Dr. J. Dick, of Eastbourne, and urged that steps should be taken to place doctors' surgeries under the same regulations as chemists' establishments in regard to storing poisons. (Hear, hear.)

The PRESIDENT said he did not know that they could do anything in the matter, but they would refer it to a committee.

The Coroner for East Ham wrote saying that at an inquest held on the body of a person named Hickman it was proved that death resulted from opium or some of its alkaloids. There was no label used, and one of the witnesses in giving evidence said he did not think the stuff was dangerous, because it had no label on it. The Coroner asked the Council to look into the matter.

The PRESIDENT said that as they did not know where the poison was purchased they had no data to go upon.

Dr. SYMES thought they decided at the committee meeting to ask the Coroner to furnish them with the name of the shop where the poison was obtained.

The PRESIDENT said he would write to the Coroner to that effect.

The dates of the Council meetings in January and June of next year were fixed for the 10th and 12th respectively. This was necessary, so that the dates could be put in the Calendar.

The Secretary of the Education Department of Scotland sent the report of Sir H. Craig for 1898 on the inspection of schools. It opened, the President said, the whole subject of preliminary examination which their new syllabus would cover.

THE sole chemical-factory at Memel, Germany, produced in 1898 12,175 tons sulphuric and nitric acids for home consumption, and 21,776 tons of artificial manures, against 21,113 tons in 1897.

IN the list of assays and examinations made in the laboratory of the Geological Survey of India last year, mention is made of a Calcutta firm which sent "a specimen found in the Rewah State, to know what it is?" The reply was, "Ordinary manufactured bottle-glass!"

HONEY ON THE ROOF.—A swarm of bees settled in the roof of the late Dr. Allman's house at Parkstone, Dorset. He would not have them disturbed, and now, ten years after, it is estimated that there is an accumulation of half a ton of honey. The gentleman responsible for this curious story is the auctioneer who sold the doctor's estate.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

I. ANNUAL MEETING.

II. DINNER OF THE MEMBERS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

THE twenty-fourth annual meeting of the members was held on Monday evening, October 2, at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin. The members of Council who attended were:—Messrs. Grindley, J. J. Bernard, Brittain, Wells, Kelly, Simpson, Professor Tichborne.

The chair was taken by the President, Mr. R. J. Downes.

REPORT OF THE SCRUTINEERS.

Mr. FERRALL (Registrar) read the report of the scrutineers (Messrs. G. D. Beggs, R. J. Downes, and P. Kelly) as follows:—

We certify that the following is a record of the voting for the election of members of Council:—

W. Burns	36	J. E. Connor	85
W. J. Baxter	84	R. Simpson	95
G. D. Beggs	98	W. Jameson	58
J. J. Bernard	95	P. N. White	74

We therefore certify that the following were duly elected:—G. D. Beggs, J. J. Bernard, R. Simpson, J. E. Connor, W. J. Baxter, P. N. White, and William Jameson.

The PRESIDENT declared the above-mentioned seven gentlemen elected.

Mr. DOWNES then rose to deliver

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

He said: Gentlemen,—In the good providence of God we are about entering the last year of the century and the twenty-fifth of this Society's existence. How it has come that there should be a presidential address each year instead of a report by the Council I know not, but, following presidential custom, I undertake the task. There is a temptation at such a period to go into review and history, but that has been so often done that I am certain you will not be displeased if I avoid it. The advantage of doing so is very much minimised by reason of the very able address of the President of the Pharmaceutical Conference lately delivered in Plymouth. I shall confine myself to the last year and the present position.

LEGAL.

When we met last year the trial of the Queen at the instance of William Boulton Conyngham v. the Pharmaceutical Society was pending. Judgment was given, if not in the Society's favour, at least not unfavourably. The important question of the *ultra vires* of our regulations was argued and decided, and although the regulations in question were decided by a majority of the Judges to have been *ultra vires* at the time when they were approved of by the Privy Council, it was unanimously held that they were affirmed and "set up" by the Amendment Act of 1890. The previous decision of the Queen's Bench was confirmed that a company not entirely composed of qualified persons could not supply the requisite declaration of service, but that Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson (Limited), being composed entirely of qualified persons, "fulfilled the conditions of a firm of legally-qualified pharmaceutical chemists," one of the Judges affirming that a "firm did not cease to be a firm because it became incorporated," a dictum which I think may be of considerable importance hereafter. We have thus had recognised the applicability of the Companies Acts to pure pharmacy and pure drug business, so long as the members are all qualified to transact the business engaged in, but drawing a distinct line as to the competence of the mixed company. This principle we hope to see further recognised by Parliament in the amendment of the Companies Acts. At the present time another important question is pending in the courts—namely, the position of the licentiates of the Apothecaries' Hall who have recently

acquired the title. The police throughout the country have been fairly active, and have brought many cases to the courts, in all of which judgment has been given in support of the law, but unfortunately grudgingly, and too often with advice to the incriminated to appeal to the clemency of the Lord Lieutenant, which has, to our mind, been too freely and inconsiderately conceded. In one case, however, "the law was allowed to take its course"—it was the use of the title of "pharmaceutical chemist" by a chemist and druggist.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

The recent local-government legislation has created a new condition of things as regards Union drug-contracts. Each district council is now required to have a drug-analyst and to have the drugs supplied analysed. The Local Government Board, who have the approving of the individuals appointed, laid down the condition in the first instance that he must hold "a diploma in pharmacy, materia medica, and volumetric estimation obtained from a recognised examining-body." This naturally led to the expectation that our licentiates, as the only persons who could satisfy the specific requirements, would be proper applicants for the position. Accordingly some applied, when the further condition was added—"must have had considerable experience in the analysis of drugs." Even this could not exclude our claim, and finally the condition was shaped that he "must be a public analyst already appointed, or an F.I.C., and have a well-appointed laboratory and experience in the analysis of drugs." This seemed unfair to our licentiates. We were qualified according to the primary conditions, while the "F.I.C.'s" are not. This matter engaged the attention of your Council, and they had an interview with the head of the department of the Local Government Board, which is referred to in the report of the September Council meeting. The result of that interview is to encourage us in seeking power to hold an examination which would be recognised as qualifying for the position of public analyst, and this is now being considered by a special committee. It has certainly been proved that there is a dearth of persons offering themselves for this position, there being only about six in the whole of Ireland. Of course, this difficulty does not detract from our position as experts, and any of us who cares to seek such work may describe himself as analytical chemist, and he will be received in any court as an expert witness; and it is not impossible that in some critical case his experience may outweigh the scientific processes of the "F.I.C." It will not be reflecting on the F.I.C.s in Ireland if, as an encouragement to ourselves, I remind you that those in England are sometimes proved not to be infallible.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The question of company-pharmacy has engaged the attention of the Council during the year, and has made a favourable advance. In the beginning of the discussion we raised the question in the form of a protest against the action of the Registrar of Joint-stock Companies in registering unqualified persons as companies to do acts for the doing of which the law required the individual to be qualified, thereby giving the unqualified persons a legal position they were not entitled to. The Registrar replied that "the conditions of the Act were complied with," and practically that the individuals obtained registration at their own risk; but unfortunately the effect of registration is the giving of an Act of Parliament in the terms of the articles of association. We have pointed out that under this system it would be possible to register a company for any illegal purpose. The individuals could not be reached, because they were members of a corporation, and the

company could not, though their agent might, because they had "complied with the requirements of the Act," and had received the Registrar's certificate. This is, of course, through the ignoring of the primary condition of the Act, which is "a lawful purpose." The question then arises as to the construction of our Acts, and, primarily, the Act of 1868, on which judgment was given. It is true that corporations were not mentioned in the Act, and that previously drug-companies could be and had been formed, and had carried on business because there was no law against persons doing so without qualification, as no qualification existed; but it appears to have been overlooked in the argument that any corporations which existed were constituted by Royal charter or special Act of Parliament, and that no company had been formed from 1860 till after the passing of the Pharmacy Act of 1868, and that it was plainly to do what the individual was not entitled to do that the Act was availed of. It appears also as an argument to have been overlooked that it is "persons" who may form themselves into a corporation, and that the Act, which does not specify the corporation, does specify the unit in the corporation; and we contend that a corporation is a firm, protected in certain privileges but legally incapable of doing what as a firm it might not do. What are seven persons combined to transact a business, without or before registration, but a firm, every partner liable to be dealt with separately for the illegal act of the company? Are they not a firm at the time of applying to the Registrar, and should he not inquire, "Are you legally competent to carry on this business?" Judge Andrews, in giving judgment in the Conyngham case, said a firm did not cease to be a firm by registration. We have contended that the evil is not one merely affecting the pharmacy and drug business, but all professions, and that it lies in the administration of the Companies Acts, and that it must be remedied, not by amending separately every special Act, but by the amendment of the Companies Acts, which affect all of them. This contention was opposed, and the Committee of the House of Lords refused to adopt it, so much so that the Lord Chancellor, in his endeavour to carry out his ideas, was obliged to draw up and introduce two contradictory Acts dealing with the medical profession and pharmacy and drugs. The ineptness of this dealing with the question became apparent, and at last he had to yield to our contention, and the amendment is to be dealt with in the Bill to amend the Companies Acts. We have thus gained the admission of the Committee of the House of Lords, as spoken by the Lord Chancellor, that the Companies Acts should not be available to the individual to enable him to do what it is illegal for him to do, and that those who are opposing us "do not know what the law is." We have thus gained the full admission of the principle for which we contend. What we may have to yield on the plea of expediency, and of what is due to "proper vested interests," will have to be considered. Suggestions have been made that they should be allowed to continue under regulations and registration, and, if conducted under a board of qualified directors, the latter appears plausible, and it is advocated strongly by some of the trade journals; but I ask, What guarantee to the public would this be? Do boards of directors meet continuously? May they not meet once a week or once a month? What control have they except through their manager, and cannot directors be bought or hired? Being paid for their services, they are no better than the paid manager. What is to prevent Mr. O'Reilly, grocer and publican in the town of Ballyginner, or elsewhere, from securing the qualified man from two or three of the wholesale firms or companies with which he has accounts? Probably they would be willing to put capital in to qualify, or simply accept the position on nomination; it is practically a private concern and the qualification does not matter. The Lord Chancellor's idea seems to be that a qualified person should conduct the particular branch, and that his name should be exposed in the place of business; but that does not transfer the legal position of the parties. The company is still improperly "keeping open shop"; and the qualified conductor, while he supplies his competent knowledge for the benefit of the unqualified proprietors, has no interest in the business and is the servant of the unqualified proprietors; he may be dismissed or transferred from one branch to another at the will of the directors, and as far as the public are concerned he may be a "will-o'-the-wisp."

We took an early opportunity of eliciting public opinion on the question by a circular addressed to each urban and district council. In a sense the time was inopportune, owing to the immense amount of business in their hands then and the obligations of new forms and procedure. Many, of course, held that it was not their business, and in a few where it was discussed there was adverse criticism; but the following Councils passed the resolution as drafted by your committee and sent copies to the official persons named:—

Resolved that, having read the complaint of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, and the correspondence in support of it, we affirm that it is a scandal that persons incriminated and fined for a breach of the pharmacy-laws may, under cover of the Companies Acts, continue to "keep open shop" in contravention of the Statutes which require that the person keeping open shop shall be qualified by examination, and that "protected capital" should have powers and privileges in excess of what the individuals have of trading as a firm. And we are of opinion that in any amendment of the Companies Acts it should be defined that persons may not be incorporated to pursue a calling or use titles which they may not as individuals or as a firm follow or use. And that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Chancellor, and Attorney-General in Ireland; and to the President of the Board of Trade, the Lord Chancellor, and Mr. Balfour in England; and also to our own representative in Parliament.

Adopted by the Dublin Municipal Council and the Blackrock, the Drumcondra, the Coleraine, the Warrenpoint, and the Carlow Urban Councils. It is important to note that no council passed a contrary resolution, and I have no doubt that those resolutions had effect in placing the question in its present position. I am very reluctant to refer here to the leader in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* of September 23, but as there is a special reference to the few words I addressed to the Council at its last meeting which says I "betray a somewhat imperfect acquaintance with the earlier history of the matters referred to"—and again, "The satisfaction expressed by the President of the Irish Society might therefore be regarded in the light of seeking to reap where others have sown. The whole credit of getting pharmaceutical affairs referred to in the Companies Acts Amendment Bill is being claimed for the Council of the Irish Society, and the Council of the British Society is blamed—not only by inference—for not having devoted its energies to the same end"—I have carefully read over my remarks to see wherein I have done so, and, except that I thanked the President of the British Society for an admission that his Council had "pursued a wise course in lying low and not taking the course they were much pressed to do on some sides of opposing the Bill in the House of Lords," I cannot find anything suggestive of this accusation. As to "earlier history," I am not concerned with it. I refer simply, as I have done to-night, to the history of our agitation—the position we have taken up, what we have done, and what ought to be done. It is not my place to criticise the Council of the British Society, who must know best the interests of their licentiates. I recognise that our interests are not altogether identical, though sufficiently similar to make co-operation desirable. Our national temperaments are also sufficiently dissimilar to account for our diverse methods. I think, however, the editor, in his *résumé* of what his Council have done, might have started with their first and best step—the action of the Council in 1879 in attacking the London and Provincial Supply Association (Limited)—and, on the other hand, he might have admitted that the departmental inquiry was completed and finished without any good result in 1895. I admit ignorance of any move from then till the Irish Society raised the question anew in 1897. It can in no possible way be advantageous for either Council to be hostile to the other; but each may have a natural pride in its own successes without provoking jealousy.

PHARMACOPŒIA COMMITTEE.

The publication of the Pharmacopœia last year involved the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council in the responsibility of reviewing the criticism with which it was met, and of voting in regard to the reissue in 1905, or of an Appendix. The General Medical Council resolved, in view of the complaints made that the pharmacy interest was overlooked in previous issues, to solicit the co-

operation of the two Societies; and, in response to the invitation received by your Council, they have elected a representative to participate in conferences with the representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the Council. The first conference was held in May, at which your representative attended. This decision of the Medical Council ought to prove a great stimulus to the study of pharmaceutical questions, and it is hoped that our licentiates will give their assistance in discussing questions which remain to be settled.

COMMITTEES.

Your committees have been regularly held, and have been fairly attended, as you are informed by the schedule of attendance supplied with the voting-paper, and, as usual, the law business has required the largest number of meetings.

SCHOOLS.

The schools have been well attended. Twenty-six pupils entered for the chemistry school—an increase of seven on the previous year—and thirty-seven entered for materia medica and botany, being an increase of two over the previous year; and the examinations attest their value. The chemistry school, under Professor Tichborne and Mr. Kelly, and the botany and materia medica under Dr. N. Falkiner and Mr. Laird, who have been assisted by Mr. Henry O'Connor, have both been demonstrated as efficient, the former in the passing of its past pupils into the higher walk of chemistry, and the latter by past pupils taking first places in the medical professional examinations in those subjects. I think I am justified in mentioning the names of David Garden, who won a Royal Exhibition and Scholarship of 50% for three years; Lieutenant Blackham, A.M.C., a past student with a most successful career; Mr. Mulhall, who passed the examination of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland with honours, being highly commended for his answering in chemistry; and Mr. James Ashe, who took a gold medal in materia medica with 90 per cent. of marks, which was 20 per cent. in advance of any previous record, and who has been appointed demonstrator in practical pharmacy by Professor Sir George Duffey at the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland. The fact that last year we awarded two gold medals to students of the school for high percentage marks in all the subjects of our examinations is also sufficient to show that students who will apply themselves to take the benefits the schools offer will be rewarded, and that their neglect to do so is not the fault of the schools but of themselves.

SOCIAL.

The evening meetings for the discussion of educational subjects were held, and interesting subjects discussed and lectures delivered. The apathy of the members with regard to these meetings is disappointing and unfortunate, as it discourages not only the promoters, but those who are willing to assist by either papers or lectures. None of the subjects ought to be above the heads of the licentiates who have read for our examinations, and much of the work done was of a "down-to-the-counter" kind, from which the least scientific might benefit. The social meeting held in the middle of the term showed off best, but even that did not bring together the members as it was hoped it would have done. It should not be forgotten that one of the objects of these meetings is to bring the members together, so that they may be better known to one another, and to promote friendly and intellectual intercourse. The annual dinner was held in the Shelbourne Hotel and passed off successfully, the Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Ireland, Mr. Campbell, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. William Field, M.P., honouring our board. We hope this function will meet with an increasing favour, and, being associated with the annual meeting, will help in future, as it has in the past, to allay the irritation which may be raised by the normal friction of this period of the year.

Compared with 1898, this year indicates a continuance of the depreciation of our "art and mysteries" as a life-calling. Last year it was my duty to draw attention to this, and I then attributed it to the position in which the licentiate stood, his alternative prospects being service in or in opposition to limited companies, a position which Parliament must remedy before there will be sufficient inducement to

young men to adopt it. The statistics show a falling-off in every stage except that of assistant, viz.:—

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

	1898	1899
Candidates	95	69
Passed... ..	51	31
Other examinations... ..	20	16
Passed... ..	71	47

LICENCE EXAMINATION.

Candidates	60	57
Passed... ..	27	22

REGISTERED DRUGGISTS'.

Candidates	27	31
Passed... ..	18	17

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSISTANTS'.

Candidates	11	14
Passed... ..	5	8

Our register indicates a natural but limited increase of 22 licentiates, 22 registered druggists, and 8 assistants; whilst chemists and druggists remain stationary, the present number of each being: Licentiates, 593; chemists and druggists, 294; registered druggists, 460; assistants, 30; members, 203; associates, 45.

The PRESIDENT added that he had to acknowledge the cordial co-operation and valuable assistance which the Council and himself had received from the Registrar, without which they could not get on.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. HOLMES: Allow me to call attention to an old grievance of mine. I claim under Section 5 of the Pharmacy Act of 1875, in which I am named, that I shall be allowed to vote as a member.

The PRESIDENT: Excuse me; that matter has been ruled previously and we cannot discuss it now.

Mr. HUNT said the most interesting part of the President's address referred to the examinations and the schools. He (Mr. Hunt) wished that the Council would bring their action as to the schools more into accordance with that of other teaching-bodies, by granting medals and rewards at the end of the school session. The attitude of the Council in educational matters had been apathetic in the past. Some time ago Mr. Watson offered to give medals, but the offer was declined; and on a previous occasion, when the Assistants' Association offered medals, the offer was declined also, on the ground that the Society contemplated giving them. He did not think the indifference of the students counted for so much as the President said. The committee of the evening meetings complained of the apathy of the Council, and even of the lack of courtesy towards them. The attendance was pitiable. Over two-thirds of those who attended were members of the Assistants' Association. Even the promoters of the meetings had not taken the trouble to attend them.

Mr. T. O'SULLIVAN said he endorsed every word of what Mr. Hunt had said as to the schools. Another matter was the insufficiency of the syllabus of the Licence-examination. If they opened the Calendar, the items which they found set down were:—

The elementary laws of chemistry and physics, including chemical equations; to recognise the chemical substances of the British Pharmacopœia, and describe the processes by which they are obtained; qualitative analyses (it did not say of what); volumetric analyses (it did not say of what); and to submit to practical examination in these subjects.

That was a very incomplete syllabus as regarded the matter which the candidate for the licence was to read. The only key given to the candidate was that he was to have a thorough knowledge of the Pharmacopœia. It was unfair to summon the candidate to so severe an examination as that for the licence without putting before him the means of knowing exactly the depth of the course he had to undertake. This was exemplified two years ago, when the Council were in communication with the Admiralty on the subject of getting naval dispenserships for their licentiates. A copy of the Calendar was sent, and a reply was received, asking for further information. Mr. Doran, when examiner for the Society, drew attention to this re-

quirement, but up to the present no step had been taken to carry out his recommendation. He hoped this matter would be dealt with by the new Council, which was little changed. He had great pleasure in expressing his appreciation of the rest of the President's address. With reference to the Preliminary examination, it contained a large number of subjects, and he thought the time allotted to it was not enough. Two days should be given to it.

Mr. T. W. ROBINSON, as an old member of the Society, desired to congratulate them on seeing Mr. Downes in the chair that night. (Applause.) He regretted that so few of the members were present. In the case of a society like theirs, which held such a position before the public as it did, the more they saw of one another the better—(hear, hear)—and when at the annual meeting of a body which numbered 500 licentiates, and perhaps as many more druggists, not more than twenty-five persons were present, of whom half were members of the executive, it gave one the idea that matters were not as smooth as they appeared to be externally. He did not mean to disparage the President's address when he said there was nothing new in it. There were one or two omissions from it to which he would presently refer. As to the case of Conyngham v. the Pharmaceutical Society, he was gratified at hearing the President, as the mouthpiece of the Society, express so much pleasure with the decision in that case. That decision was a foregone conclusion. Any man who had read the articles of association of the company to which the young man served his time could not have had a doubt as to the validity of the certificate which they gave him. The articles stated that no person could be a member of the company except a pharmaceutical chemist or a licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall, keeping open shop. So that it required a very strong mind to see that the question was one which the Council ought properly to have fought. However, as they had not yet a Government auditor examining their accounts, and there was no fear of a surcharge, they could cheerfully spend a couple of hundred pounds on the matter. A wonderful leading article in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST—he did not say it was inspired by the Council, because the editor of that paper had said that it would take more than they were all worth put together to bny him—comprised all the bitter outpourings of Irish pharmaceutical Demostheneses that had been uttered during the previous six months. It left no point untouched, and endeavoured in a very able way to show that the decision of the Judges was totally at variance not only with common sense but with law and precedent. But the fact was that the Society got a thoroughly good drubbing in that case, and were utterly annihilated and smashed—horse, foot, and artillery. The President certainly laboured under a *lapsus mentis* when he said that the Court unanimously held that the regulation in question in that case, although invalid in the first instance, had been validated by the Amendment Act. They held nothing of the sort. Mr. Justice O'Brien held that the regulations had been validated, but he did so in such a way that his opinion was not of much value, for he said that not only had the Amendment Act validated the regulations, but that it was brought in for the purpose of validating them. As if anybody had dreamt of their being invalid until years after the Act was passed! The Chief Baron said he had come to the conclusion, though with a great deal of doubt and uncertainty, that perhaps they were validated, but that as his decision was given on another point in the case he need not go into that. Mr. Justice Andrews said he did not believe they were validated at all, and gave his decision on another point on which he entertained no doubt. But the Society had a habit of looking at the bright side of things, and of putting the dark side behind. He congratulated the President last year—and he did so again that night—that it was only within the last two years that substantial progress had been made by the Society. He considered that the complaint made by the two gentlemen who had spoken was well founded and was a most damaging charge against the executive. The refusal of the Local Government Board to sanction the appointment of licentiates of the Society as public analysts was a disgrace to the Society, and should not have been given if the Society had carried out the functions imposed on them by the Act of 1875 in a proper manner. He maintained that after twenty-four years' life of

the Society its licentiates ought to be fit and proper persons to fill the positions in question. The Bills which were introduced into Parliament last Session were undoubtedly very serious, and he congratulated the Society on the state in which the matter rested at present. But he warned the President and Council to put out of their heads the notion that there would be no retrospective legislation. They would have to tackle the thing in a totally different way. They should get the Bills passed as for the future, and not be wasting their energies on Utopian schemes that could never come to pass. If they spent 200*l.* or 300*l.* more on promoting an Amendment Bill they would be backed up by the licentiates. The address did not refer to the scheme for the higher degree than that of pharmaceutical chemist—Fellowship, or something like that. He could not find anything in the Acts of Parliament that authorised members of the Council to dub themselves Fellows in Pharmacy. If they wanted higher degrees than they were entitled to under those Acts they might call themselves "grand old councillors" or "grand young councillors"; but he did not think any degree should be given unless by examination. If they wanted to have a higher degree let them get their Acts amended so that they would have to pass an examination for it. He had been attacked in his business in a very scurrilous way by circulars emanating from that house, and he had never heard any regret expressed for it. The Council had met over twelve times since, and he had never heard anything more about it. He was satisfied, however, to let bygones be bygones. He did not believe there was a man in the room who had the interests of true pharmacy more at heart than he had, or a greater wish to see the Society prosperous and fulfilling its obligations. (Applause.)

Professor TICHBORNE, speaking in regard to the Fellowship, said they must all feel obliged to the President for his able address, but he thought "fellowship" was rather an unfortunate term to have started the movement upon. He was not for a moment an advocate for a higher degree in pharmacy, but after the President had put forth his view about Fellowship, and the question about the analyst appointments cropped up, he thought there might be a way of dovetailing the requirements as to analysts and a new degree together. With great respect to their worthy friend who had just spoken, it was quite a mistake to suppose that their licentiates, after the course of education they had undergone, were not fit to hold these posts.

Mr. ROBINSON: Excuse me—after the courses they ought to have had.

Professor TICHBORNE: Well, "ought," or anything else you like. The instruction given in their schools was for the men who had to pass the examinations of the Society. The subjects were numerous and difficult, and the candidate had his work cut out, with very little time to do it. But in the medical profession, if a man wanted to get anything outside his profession—to become an officer of health, for instance—he had to go through a post-graduate course of training; and his idea was that by instituting for their licentiates such a post-graduate course—which would not at all clash with their pharmaceutical courses, but would be supplemental to them—they would be enabling any licentiate, who had time and money enough to pursue the course, to take a position afterwards which would be for his honour and glory. Others besides pharmaceutical chemists were not considered fit for the position in question, because they had not the particular experience that was required. It could not be said that every pharmaceutical chemist or registered druggist in England and Ireland had that experience. He should therefore like to see a post-graduate course instituted. He did not like the word "Fellowship," or anything else meaning that a man was something above his brother; but he wanted a distinct title which would mean something that would satisfy the Local Government Board. This would be a great step gained, and the opening of a source of income for those who had the time and the special faculties required for such education, and it was what he intended to support if it should be put forward in a tangible shape. (Applause.)

Mr. KELLY said he should be waiting in his duty to those who sent him there if he did not make some answer to Mr. Robinson's statements. The fact that the Council had been elected by large majorities was sufficient to show that they

represented the pharmacists of Ireland. ("Hear," from Mr. Robinson.) He had never given a vote save with Mr. Hayes in the unfortunate matter which had been referred to, and he thought that as a cause of ire it ought to have been buried. He always thought that the question was one of law, and he believed that the Council had done what they thought was for the best in the matter. As to the Society's schools, he pointed out that although men from Trinity College, the Catholic University, and other schools had competed for their medal, it had been won by a man who had been educated in their schools. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HUNT said he desired to bear testimony to all that they owed to Mr. Kelly. But the Gold Medal was only for men of exceptional talent. His (Mr. Hunt's) point was that there were no medals or rewards in connection with the ordinary classes.

Mr. WELLS said he was glad to see members coming there and criticising the work of the Society. He was sure that there was not a member of the Council who was at all anxious for glory or for anything that he did not fairly win. Year after year the members could have swept the Council board; but they had shown their confidence in a great number of them by re-electing them. The members had only to say what they wanted to be improved, and the Council would do their best. He explained that the funds of the Society could not be used for certain prizes and medals, and offers of medals had been declined because there was no assurance that they could be permanent. After further references to this matter, Mr. Wells spoke of the school, stating that he knew one or two cases in which men attempted to bribe the examiners, and he thought that Mr. Robinson would bar him out in that when he said that examiners and councillors were strict in their duties.

Mr. ROBINSON: Oh, certainly.

Mr. WELLS said the refusal of the Local Government Board to accept licentiates as public analysts was certainly a great insult. Their licentiates were the only trained body of men who were competent to act as analysts according to the Local Government Board's first order, and when licentiates put in applications the Board tacked on something else. He referred to the Council's action in the matter, and as to the proposed Fellowship, said he quite agreed with Mr. Robinson. He failed to see where they were given authority to create such a qualification, but the Council's idea was that there should be a proper testing examination, and before they could institute such an examination they would have to get a special charter enabling them to do so; but he (Mr. Wells) thought they had no right to get such a charter. It would be damaging to the title of pharmaceutical chemist. They were dispensers of medicines—that was what their examinations were for—and he did not think they wanted anything higher than or beyond that. Their qualification was good enough for the Local Government Board, but the latter seemed determined that their licentiates should not get those appointments. He did not think the Council could be blamed for the attendance at the evening meetings. The minute-book showed that these meetings were made up principally of members of the Council; and attendance there was a tax that should not be put on them. The majority of the men who had been coming to these meetings were employers; very few assistants had come. The meetings were to be tried again this year, and he asked the members to do all they could to get audiences. If the Preliminary examination was extended over two days, young men from the country would have to stop another night in town. Then there was also the question of expense. As to the Licence-examination, he would like to see it extended over a week; four days did not give sufficient time for it. (Applause.)

Mr. ROBINSON said he did not see why the funds of the Society should not be expended on medals. The object was the promotion of pharmacy. Money was allocated every year for the travelling-expenses of members of the Council, and also for the expenses of the annual dinner. He sympathised with what had been said about the schools, and hoped that not a week would elapse without steps being taken to strengthen them and make them more educational than they were. But Professor Tichborne gave away the whole show when he said that the object was to get men to pass the examinations.

Professor TICHBORNE: May I ask you what they were instituted for?

Mr. KELLY: That the candidates may be stuck. (Laughter.)

Mr. WELLS: What do men go to Trinity College for?

Mr. ROBINSON: We all know what "cramming" means. It was singular that some of the men who had been thought unworthy of the position of public analysts were men who had been rejected more than once at the Licence-examination.

Mr. WELLS: Mr. Robinson wants to hang the Council because one gentleman there brought forward a resolution about Fellowship, another seconded to put the matter in order, and then it was withdrawn.

Mr. ROBINSON: I am not hanging them at all; they are hanging themselves.

Dr. WALSH referred to the reply given by the Local Government Board to the deputation—namely, that if the Society instituted an examination for candidates for the office of public analyst which would be of not less severity than that for "F.I.C.," they would give all the support possible to get it recognised. As to the Fellowship, he (Dr. Walsh) never had such an idea as that Fellows were to be created merely by vote.

The PRESIDENT said he was not ashamed to acknowledge that he was the parent of the "Fellowship" idea. He put it on the agenda-paper of the Council, and it was adjourned from month to month; and his object was to stimulate the evening meetings by bringing good work to them. But he had never forced the proposal on the Council. In the meantime the analyst question cropped up; and the whole matter had been referred to a special committee of the Council. He believed that committee had met, but what their decision was he did not know. Their report would come up, he presumed, at the next Council-meeting. A committee had considered a curriculum for the Licence-examination, particularly chemistry, which would be submitted at the next Council-meeting, and which, he hoped, would meet the views of those who had criticised the past history and working of the schools.

The discussion on the address then terminated.

Mr. GRINDLEY (Honorary Treasurer) submitted a

FINANCIAL STATEMENT,

from which it appeared that the gross income of the Society for the year had been 1008*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, and that after the payment of expenses a balance of 65*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* remained to be carried forward.

Mr. SIMPSON and Dr. WALSH, as auditors, testified to the accuracy of the accounts.

Mr. ROBINSON remarked that the statement of account which had been given did not show outstanding liabilities.

Mr. WELLS said there were some little liabilities outstanding, and one reason for that was that they had always found it difficult to get solicitors to furnish their law-costs. The other day a bill came in from a solicitor, and it was about five years since the action took place.

Dr. MCWALTER: Have the subscriptions from associate druggists fallen off?

Mr. GRINDLEY: There are forty registered druggists as against thirty-seven last year.

The statement of account was unanimously accepted.

THE SCHOOL ACCOUNTS.

The REGISTRAR submitted an account of the income and expenditure of the Chemistry and the Botany and Materia Medica Schools.

Mr. HUNT said the profits of these schools were not funds of the Society, and something might be given out of them for prizes.

Professor TICHBORNE said one of the matters in contemplation was to start a theoretical course in chemistry, which would lead up to the practical course.

Mr. WELLS believed any deficiency was not in the school, but in the candidates. Young men came to learn chemistry practically who had never opened a book on theory.

A LIBRARY.

Mr. KELLY moved, pursuant to notice, that it was desirable that a library for the use of members, associate druggists, and students; that such books as were necessary should be added to the present stock; and that a catalogue should be prepared.

Professor TICHBORNE seconded the motion, which was supported by Dr. McWALTER, and after a brief discussion unanimously agreed to.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

THE annual dinner of the Society was held in the Gresham Hotel, Sackville Street, Dublin, on Tuesday evening, October 4. There was a numerous attendance, consisting of members of the Council and of the Society, and visitors. Mr. R. J. Downes presided, and the Vice-Chairmen were Mr. Grindley and Mr. H. Bernard. Amongst the guests present were the President of the College of Physicians, Dr. J. W. Moore; the President of the College of Surgeons, Dr. Swan; Sir George Duffey, the Lord-Lieutenant's Examination Visitor; Dr. Walter Smith, Dr. Ninian Falkiner, Dr. Tweedy, Sir Charles Cameron, Dr. O'C. Redmond, Alderman Ireland, and Mr. Sparkhall Brown. After a good dinner and the loyal toast,

The PRESIDENT gave the toast of

'THE ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.'

He said it was one which had been always honoured at their board. A particular aim of the Society had always been to secure the friendship and co-operation of the medical profession by acting loyally towards its members, and to induce a reciprocal feeling on the part of the members and licentiates of the Royal Colleges towards pharmacists. He hoped that England would follow what had become the practice there—namely, the recognition of the proper division of labour as between the two bodies, the medical men prescribing only, and leaving compounding to pharmacists. (Hear, hear.) Lessons had been taught in England by the accidents that had resulted from the hasty compounding of medical men or their unqualified assistants; and he hoped that this would act as a check upon the tendency that he feared was existing in some parts of Ireland on the part of medical men to follow the English line. He hoped that through the influence of the Colleges the division of labour to which he referred would be maintained throughout the whole of Ireland. The Royal Colleges had always treated the Society in the most friendly spirit, and they had every desire to honour them.

Dr. JOHN W. MOORE (the President of the College of Physicians), in responding to the toast, said the relations between that College and the Society had always been of the most friendly character. In fact, in a sense, the Pharmaceutical Society had its origin in the College of Physicians. The first President of the Society was one of the most distinguished of the Fellows of the College, the late Sir Dominic Corrigan; and the Vice-President at that time was another distinguished Fellow, the late Dr. Aquila Smith. (Applause.) He (Dr. Moore) thought that the medical profession was under a deep debt of gratitude to the Pharmaceutical Society for the care and attention which they devoted to the prescriptions which emanated from the members of the College, and he felt a sympathy for pharmacists who had very often to decipher prescriptions that were not very legible. A great point in which the education of medical men failed was that they did not write in an easily legible hand, and that they often abbreviated their prescriptions to a vanishing-point. However, looking back the last quarter of a century, he could not recall a single instance in which any serious mistake was made, owing to the care and attention of the pharmacists of that city. The College of Physicians had been the first to take a stand as to the proper relations between the compounders of medicines and the prescribers of medicines; and whilst he did not desire to say a word antagonistic to the Apothecaries' Hall, he felt that it was the default of that body in not providing Ireland with properly educated pharmacists, as distinguished from physicians and surgeons, that led in no small degree to the foundation of the Pharmaceutical Society. That Society had supplied a notable want throughout the country—long might it prosper!—and always would it have the ardent sympathy of the College of Physicians. (Applause.)

Dr. SWAN (President of the College of Surgeons), in responding, said that the last time he addressed the Society he had the temerity to refer to a habit which was not only injurious to pharmacists and medical practitioners, but

dangerous to the public—namely, the habit of self-prescription. Of course, large firms who were not bound by the ethics that restrained professional men could not be blamed for endeavouring to extend their business; but, having regard to the literature that was disseminated, they could not wonder at the public endeavouring to be their own doctor. Mark Twain, he believed, was the author of an anecdote in which it was said that man walked about with two complicated organs, one being his watch and the other himself. He did not know the various parts of the watch, but he thought he knew all that was inside himself. And all that he knew was wrong. It was for wiser persons than himself to devise some remedy which would counteract this tendency on the part of the public.

"SCIENCE."

This toast was next given by the PRESIDENT.

Sir CHARLES CAMERON, who was received with applause, responded. What was science? he asked. The word was derived from another which signified to know things of every kind. It embraced the whole world, and there were worlds besides their own, about which their distinguished countryman Sir Robert Ball had recently discoursed with the wondrous powers of description of which he was a master. It was not given to anyone to know Nature as a whole. The finest intellects could only become intimately acquainted with a very small part of science. But let them reflect on the progress that science had made in the happy times in which they lived. They sometimes heard people speak of the "good old times." People had never lived in times so good as the present, in which they had the good fortune to live. They knew more now than men ever did before. They could now apply science to the prolongation of human life, the alleviation of human suffering, and the improvements of the processes connected with the various arts and industries to an extent that had never before been realised. The nauseous medicines of the days of their youth had given place to such pleasant forms, that one was almost glad to be prescribed for in order to taste those delectable tablets and other delicacies that the ingenuity of pharmacy had provided for them. (Laughter.) Medicines had been reduced in quantity, and aids provided for digestion, so that pharmacists had taken their part in the progress of Science.

Professor TICHBORNE also responded, and referred to various discoveries and applications of science which had been made during the last half-century, including photography, coal-tar colours, antiseptic treatment in surgery, the x rays, &c. The profession of the pharmacist, he said, was so based on science that they could not do without it. There was no doubt that pharmacists had improved medicines to a great extent. He had been told by the proprietor of a very celebrated medicine that one of the great causes of the success of the preparation was that it was so nasty. (Laughter.) At the same time such an acme had now been reached in the other direction that it was almost a pleasure to poison oneself. (Laughter and applause.)

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS said the compliment had been paid to him of allowing him to propose the toast of the evening. The Society's examinations were of a very high order. He had looked over the calendar of examination papers, and those in the special subjects to which they referred would do no discredit to one of the medical licensing bodies. The Society had done its work well. It had sought to educate to the highest degree the future pharmacists of the country. As to the President himself, he was a man for whom all in Dublin felt a respect. He had made his mark during his term of life, and he (Dr. Moore) was glad to hear that on the next day in all probability he would be elected for a third year to the office which he held. (Applause.)

The PRESIDENT, in responding, thanked Dr. Moore, and with reference to the Society said that the aim of the Council had always been to establish a high standard of education for its licentiates and for the benefit of the public. They had supplied the public with competent dispensers. It was perhaps, matter of regret that apparently their numbers were not increasing at the rate that might have been expected. Certainly during the last few years the numbers coming up for examination had been decreasing. Why was

this? He believed it was because young men were realising that the profession did not afford them a living. They saw before them that which the Society was constantly fighting against—the tolerance of unqualified persons combining under the shelter of the Companies Acts to do what they were not entitled to do, and thus taking the bread out of the mouths of qualified men. One remedy which had been suggested for this was to lower the standard of these examinations. But he did not believe that the medical profession would recommend, or the public tolerate, such a thing. (Hear, hear.) It remained for the public to say that this system of unqualified persons associating themselves under the Companies Acts should cease. One of these companies consisted of three registered druggists—men not competent to compound—a clerk, a clergyman, a married woman, a medical man who was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and a merchant. A short time ago a company was started in Dublin which had two medical men on it, but the British Medical Council put a pressure on them, and they withdrew. But the company was still carrying on the business of the medical profession.

The guests and the press having been toasted, the company separated.

Winter Session.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

THE programme of this Association for the half-session, from October to December, 1899, is as follows:—

- October 12.—Inaugural address. The President.
- October 19.—Musical and social evening, 73 Newman Street, W.
- October 26.—Paper: "Ethics as Applied to the Practice of Pharmacy." J. C. Hyslop.
- November 2.—Annual reunion. Throne Room, Holborn Restaurant.
- November 9.—Impromptu discussion.
- November 16.—Short papers.
- November 23.—Paper: "The Relation of the Wholesale to the Retail Trade." F. Curry.
- November 30.—Paper. H. Hymans.
- December 7.—Cinderella Dance, Portman Rooms.
- December 14.—Musical and social evening.

The secretaries are Messrs. J. Evans and A. Latreille, and their address 73 Newman Street, W.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association.

AT a Council meeting of this Association held on September 27, at Mason University College, the programme for the coming session was discussed and arranged. The PRESIDENT announced that Alderman W. Gowen Cross, J.P., of Shrewsbury, had consented to give the inaugural address on November 2. The report of the Hon. Secretary on the circular issued in connection with the proposed pharmacy classes at Mason University College showed that the scheme had been favourably received by pharmacists in the Midlands and elsewhere. Mr. Charles Thompson was appointed to represent the M.P.A. on the Executive Committee of the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations.

Halifax and District Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at the Old Cock Hotel on September 28, Mr. Cobb (President) in the chair. There was a large attendance of members, and a paper was read by Mr. GIBSON DIXON, which was afterwards discussed by the members.

Mr. Councillor HEBDEN, J.P., offered space in his warehouse for the library of the Association, and he was appointed Librarian.

"Early Closing" was discussed, and it was decided that the chemists of Halifax close their establishments entirely at 1.30 p.m. on Thursdays, the Hon. Secretary (Mr. H. C. Brierley) being instructed to advertise the fact in the local papers for a month.

Mr. GIBSON DIXON then proposed—

That this meeting of the Halifax and District Chemists' Association learns with the deepest regret of the tragic death of Dr. J. Dick, of Eastbourne, and is of opinion that some steps should be taken to place doctors' dispensaries under the same poisons regulations as chemists' shops are now placed; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

This was carried unanimously.

Chemists' Assistants' Union.

THE Winter Session of the C.A.U. will be opened by a smoking-concert towards the latter end of this month. The programme ought to be a good one, Messrs. Whiteray and Brock Clegg being responsible.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

THE following is the syllabus of this Association for next session:—

- October 11.—Annual dinner.
- November 8.—"Local Associations and their Federation," by Mr. J. Smith, Liverpool.
- December 6.—"The Way Plants Protect Themselves," by Professor F. E. Weiss.
- January 10.—"The P.A.T.A. and its Defence Fund," by Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones.
- It is proposed to hold a ball about the end of the month.
- February 14.—"The Outlook in Pharmacy," by Mr. J. Taylor, Bolton.
- March 14.—"Pharmacy Notes," by Mr. J. H. Hoseason.
- April 11.—Annual general meeting.

West of Scotland College of Pharmacy.

THE opening lecture of the winter session of this Glasgow college was delivered on Tuesday evening by Mr. Thomas Maben, F.C.S., one of the Principals of the college. Mr. W. L. CURRIE occupied the chair, and introduced Mr. Maben, who, he said, was known by repute to most of them. Mr. MABEN's address dealt with

PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION.

At present, he said, there is a tendency towards higher education, not only in pharmacy, but in medicine, theology, the teaching profession, and even in elementary-schools. In all professions there are those who ask *Cui bono?* and the answer was just as unsatisfactory in others as it is in pharmacy. Discussing the question whether pharmacy is worth the trouble and expense of securing a qualification, he said that in spite of low prices and unqualified competition, and in face of the croaking of faithless Cassandras, pharmacy is a calling worth following out, but only to the man who fully equips himself for it. No trader in the community is more entitled to confidence and respect than the pharmacist, and no one receives them more, provided his personal character warrants it. Having referred to the new Preliminary examination, and stated that he had been in communication with the Educational Institute of Scotland, which had agreed to conduct an examination for certificates in lieu of the Preliminary, he said that in future every boy intended for pharmacy should pass the leaving-certificate examination before quitting school. As to the Minor he said that the question of a curriculum had settled itself, and students recognised that it was a necessity. He suggested that the Pharmaceutical Society should recognise those institutions whose methods and curricula were satisfactory. This would prove a stimulus and encouragement to all concerned. Referring to the examinations, he spoke of the candidates whom he said he had often found sadly unprepared. They knew this, and admitted it, and had no expectation of getting through, especially the first time. This spirit was bad. It was infinitely more gratifying to the examiners to give a candidate a high mark than a low one. A well-prepared candidate found the examiners to be gentlemen. Mr. Maben next referred to the division of the examination. There had never been any articulate request for this from the candidates themselves; but if the Council ever decided to make two examinations, he was sure the change would be

welcomed by candidates and teachers alike. What he considered of even more importance was the fact that at present candidates who had successfully passed six-sevenths of their examination got no credit for any of the work they had done. He thought the time had now come when the Society might follow the universities, and allow certain branches to be passed, even though the whole examination were not taken at once. There was a wide difference between the candidate who passed in one subject and no more, and the candidate who passed in six subjects and failed in one, yet they were all treated alike. There was a golden mean somewhere, which surely could be discovered; and he thought it might be found in the proposal to divide the examination. He referred also to the fact that students, though they pay their full fees, were not allowed to complete their examination. This was a condition of affairs which existed, so far as he knew, in no other examining body in the country; and he considered that a candidate was entitled to go through his Minor just as he would be in any other examination, without being stopped midway and told he could not satisfy the examiners. He concluded with some personal observations regarding the West of Scotland College of Pharmacy, which he said would not fail to make its students excellent pharmacists, after which their legal qualification would follow as a matter of course.

Trade Notes.

THE W. S. Merrell Chemical Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, have established a dépôt, at 7 Jeffreys Square, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

TEMPERATURE-CHARTS.—We have received from Mr. J. F. Wilkinson, medical-label printer, Pendleton, Manchester, a sample of the "Gutenberg Temperature and Pulse-respiration Chart," which he has recently designed and is issuing to the trade. The chart is clearly printed on good paper, and can be used to record two, three, or four observations in the twenty-four hours. The charts can be supplied either singly or in pads.

DRY-PROCESS CORKS.—The Cork Company (Limited), of 12 and 13 Aldgate, Minorities, desire to give an emphatic denial to statements which have come to their knowledge that the corks manufactured by them in this country are "faked," or "done up with chemicals," and are "calculated to spoil the liquor." They threaten proceedings against anyone found making these libellous statements, which, they assert, are made in the interest of foreign manufacturers. In our issue of January 28, 1899, page 179, we described the process by which this firm's corks are produced.

NEW PRICE-LISTS.—Messrs. J. J. Griffin & Sons (Limited), Sardinia Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., in sending us their revised list of chemical products and list of balances and weights, inform us that when removing to their new premises they took the opportunity of re-organising and enlarging their chemical department. They are now able to guarantee their standard solutions and photographic chemicals to be what they are represented to be. The chemical-list contains a good many rare chemical substances which are only used in testing, and often obtainable only with difficulty. The balances figured are very varied in size and price.

PROCESS YEAR-BOOK.—Messrs. Penrose & Co., Upper Baker Street, Lloyd Square, W.C., send us a copy of their pictorial annual for 1899. In previous years we have noticed the wealth of pictures it contains as illustrations of the processes used in illustrating books and newspapers, and this year is no exception. The frontispiece is a fine photogravure of Lord Kitchener, and there are about eighty other page illustrations, with some smaller ones in the text, many of them of the highest merit. The literary contents consist of a series of articles on half-tone subjects by experts, one of the articles on etching-fluids for copper, by Colonel Waterhouse, being an exhaustive treatise on the subject. It is an annual which everyone interested in photography and process-work should make a point of procuring.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

"THE CRY OF THE CONSUMPTIVES" is the title of another article in the *Nineteenth Century* (October) by Mr. James Arthur Gibson, the Edinburgh chemist who previously wrote an account of his personal experiences at Nordrach, in Germany, where he is convinced he was cured of tuberculous disease. He now pleads vigorously for a national effort to be made to drive away consumption from our midst. He wants an Act of Parliament to be passed to make consumption a notifiable disease. Then he proposes to train specialists to direct sanatoria, which he wants built and equipped near all crowded centres. He would send all consumptives to such places—at the national expense when necessary—and while they are there would assist their families, and, when they are discharged, find some more healthful occupation for them than that in which they had broken down. As to the cost of all this Mr. Gibson is rather vague—"perhaps as much as the sum by which we reduce our National Debt every four years," he estimates; but he argues that the money would be wisely spent, and that it would pay the nation in the end.

INTEREST ON TRADESMEN'S BILLS.—The question sometimes presents itself whether a tradesman has a legal right to charge interest on an overdue account. A little article in the *Law Times* of September 30 explains the law affecting this difficulty. It appears that in 1891 a case (*Re Lloyd Edwards; Williams v. French*) came before Mr. Justice Kekewich, in which a claim for interest on a tradesman's bill was contested by the executors of a deceased debtor. The plaintiff's bill-heading contained the words, "5 per cent. interest charged after twelve months' credit"; and the evidence went to show that the deceased was aware of this condition, had paid sums on account, and had never objected to the interest being charged. But Mr. Justice Kekewich held that the claim could not be maintained, on the ground that no agreement to pay interest could be implied from the circumstances, and that the notice quoted was too general to bring it within the conditions of Lord Tenterden's Act (Civil Procedure, 1833). This Act, it appears, gives a jury or a Court discretion to allow interest (or to disallow it) in cases when, a claim being due, a written demand for payment has been made, and the debtor has been formally notified that interest will be charged on the amount from that date. Mr. Justice Kekewich's view of the law, it may be added, has been adopted in a similar case by Mr. Justice Kennedy.

THE TRAGIC DEATH of an Eastbourne doctor, reported last week, through taking a dose of a mixture he had himself compounded, is a case which should be carefully noted for future reference. This is the second fatality this year resulting from home dispensing by medical practitioners which has been made public, and the Privy Council's assurance that such events are rare proved, when they were pressed for explanation by Major Rasch, M.P., to be founded neither on facts nor on reasonable surmise. Doctors are no doubt quite competent to dispense their own medicines, but it is not their business, and the occasional glimpses we get, as in this Eastbourne case, of the inside of a medical man's dispensary are simply alarming. Chloroform-water and solution of strychnine kept in similar bottles, almost side by side—is that, or is it not, usual in doctors' surgeries? If the law cannot prevent it any other way, few people, if they realised the risk, would object to an Act prohibiting the prescriber from dispensing at all. There is plenty of reason for such a law, and there is precedent for it in the statute-books of nearly all civilised countries except those of British origin.

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Editorial Comments.

Surrendering the Citadel.

A VENERABLE member of the Pharmaceutical Council, now
the father of it, declared on Wednesday, when all his col-
leagues voted for a resolution to draft a clause dealing with
the company question, that they were surrendering the citadel
and he would be no party to it. Mr. Atkins alone stuck to
the guns—those powderless, muzzle-loading, ancient things
which we have for so many years declared to be useless artillery.
We thank him for so completely justifying our efforts towards
reform; without his speech the short debate would have
been a flavourless, non-committal speech-parade, but his
earnestness in regard to the principle of personal qualifica-
tion (in its obsolete significance) assures us that the Council
means to act, and to act vigorously.

That is the best piece of news which we give to the drug-
trade this week.

It does not look great when put down in black and white, but it is significant of much. The Council has so long coquetted with the question that it is somewhat difficult to realise that it is really in earnest about the matter now. All the members' voices were not resonant of sincerity, yet we feel justified in accepting the resolution as the beginning of an energetic policy and a determination to make the best of the circumstances that pharmacy is now in.

It is, perhaps, premature to speak as to the details of the Council's policy, for they were not revealed by the debate; but Mr. Rymer Young's declaration that there should be complete protection of titles is one with which there will be general sympathy. That is the point upon which chemists and druggists are actually on the same footing as physicians, dentists, and midwives, and the Lord Chancellor (whose regard for companies is confined to their trading-rights) should easily be convinced that the titles conferred in virtue of the Pharmacy Act ought to be reserved for those who pass the examinations. They are a professional distinction as much as the titles of medical practitioners. It was apparently the intention of the Legislature that they should only be used by those who proved themselves qualified by education and training, and an effort should certainly be made to get the Legislature to ratify the 1868 provision by so modifying the law that corporations of unqualified individuals may not use the titles.

This reservation cannot interfere with the free-trade in pharmacy which we know that the Lord Chancellor and legislators generally are desirous of ensuring. Few of the corporations which have taken advantage of the flaw in the Pharmacy Act have troubled to use the titles, and it can be no hardship to them to declare that they may not use them in the future.

Besides this question, there was little indication in the debate of what else the Council thinks of doing to amend the Companies Acts Amendment Bill; but it is fair to assume that an endeavour will be made to check the formation of one-man companies, and to control the larger trading concerns, such as those of a co-operative nature and wealthy companies, whose "vested interests" the Legislature may recognise by a simple method of qualified directorship, that will check abuse and give a larger measure of public protection than is at present the case. We feel sure that the Council will take care in formulating any proposal of this kind that no semblance of qualification is imparted to corporate bodies. That seems to be what Mr. Atkins is afraid of; he dreads lest the Pharmaceutical Society should take companies under its wing as it now takes individuals. We are in sympathy with his regard for the personal qualification to that extent, and such a disaster is not likely to happen.

The Future of Pharmacy.

It was noticeable at the opening of the session in Bloomsbury Square on Monday that Professor Leech did not do himself justice, nor arouse the deeper interest of his audience, until he began to speak on the present state and the future of pharmacy. All that had gone before was academic. We are all more or less familiar with the evolution of pharmacy and the improvement of Pharmacopœias. Professor Leech had little that was absolutely fresh to say about either, but he ingeniously placed milestones along the road of pharmaceutical evolution to mark the progress in pharmacopœial improvement. This accomplished, he gave forcible expression to conceptions of the future of pharmacy by making it dependent upon future Pharmacopœias. Let us look at this for a moment.

Professor Leech had in view pharmacy as an art—not the composite pursuit which entails the selling of articles which are not in the British Pharmacopœia or any other. It is in this art that we are trained, upon which our legal qualification under the Pharmacy Act is granted, and which pharmaceutical reformers—from Mr. Chamberlin, of Islington, to William Allen, of Plough Court, and all who have followed him in the presidential chair of the Pharmaceutical Society—have urged by word and deed as the necessity for pharmacists. Unquestionably a connection is traceable between the improvement of Pharmacopœias and the advancement of pharmaceutical education and knowledge. Hitherto, however, the advancement has preceded the improvement—the Pharmacopœia is the expression of the condition of the practice of medicine and pharmacy for the time being. But during the past generation the practitioners have not had the shaping of the practice so much as was the case when the first British Pharmacopœia was published in 1864. Now, medical specialists in the shape of physiologists and pharmacologists are discovering modes of action and methods of treatment, while on the pharmaceutical side there are experts in chemistry (not necessarily pharmacists) who produce new bodies and new compounds, only to hand them over to pharmacologists for valuation, and these products are finally given to pharmacists and physicians, with particulars as to what they are and precise instructions as to what they should be given for. Alkaloids, synthetic remedies, animal substances, and ferments thus take both classes of practitioners into fields of knowledge which were untilled by the educational plough five-and-twenty years ago, and Professor Leech considers that the pharmacist of the future must, as the helper of the physician, have not only an advanced knowledge of chemistry, but some idea of physiological action. He is willing, of course, to provide this future pharmacist with the means of livelihood, for he considers that the compounding of drugs ought to pass into his hands, because the practice of pharmacy by doctors is "not only an evil to pharmacists, but to some extent to the public and medical men themselves." Besides this larger share in the compounding of drugs, pharmacists in the future should get more scientific work allied to pharmacy and chemistry—such, for example, as urine-analysis and analyses generally, and bacteriological work. These things should, in Professor Leech's opinion, compensate the pharmacist for much of the strictly retail trade which will pass out of his hands.

It would be foolish to dismiss this prophecy of Professor Leech's as the imaginary outcome of a cultured mind. From his experience and position the professor is well qualified to draw back the curtain of the future. He is in intimate association with the leading physicians of the day; as Chairman of the Pharmacopœia Committee he knows how numerous are the new departures which its revisers have been compelled to make through the advancement of therapeutics; and as a teacher of medical and pharmaceutical students he knows how the former are delegating to the latter those branches of scientific knowledge which were formerly common to both. Increased knowledge—or, in other words, more extended scientific education—of the pharmacist is the logical sequence to consideration of these problematic facts, and we go with Professor Leech in saying that a two-years' pharmaceutical curriculum is not an unreasonable precedent to an examination which will cover the subjects that his advanced pharmacist should be familiar with.

But all this leaves out of account collateral influences and trade-movements, and as these are either attached to or incorporated with the practice of pharmacy they are

bound to affect the fulfilment of Professor Leech's prophecy. First it has to be noted that specialism has obtained a secure footing in pharmacy as well as in medicine, and nowadays specialising is not necessarily a precursor of generalisation. It is not so in medicine, and the fact that the practice of pharmacy is associated with trading is a particular barrier to special scientific developments being taken up by pharmacists generally. A splendid example of this was afforded by the new Pharmacopoeia, which prescribes a few assay-processes for the standardisation of drugs, and it has been found that these are so difficult to perform concurrently with retail and wholesale trading that the work is delegated to analysts—men set aside to do such things and nothing else. Before these new methods were introduced differentiation had more than begun in pharmacy, the more elaborate or scientific work being performed by large manufacturers, who thus give retailers the benefit of specialised skill at a trifling monetary cost; and even in those cases where the ideal conditions exist in retail pharmacies it is found that the more scientific work is done, as in the wholesale trade, by a specialist isolated from the trading side of the business, or that the principal who does such work has little business to attend to. While, therefore, we do not doubt that more and more knowledge will be necessary in the highest rank of pharmacy, we cannot overlook the fact that more hands than heads are required for pharmaceutical work performed for the public, and a great differentiation must take place before Professor Leech's prophecy is realised. The retail section will be divided into distributors and scientific pharmacists. As it happens, that is the condition recognised by law: the Pharmacy Act of 1852 instituted the higher class, and the 1868 Act provided the lower. The Pharmaceutical Society has for thirty years been attempting to raise the distributors to the higher platform, but the public demand for distributors has increased and must be satisfied. We have a concrete example of this in the Agricultural Hall this week, where in the Grocers' Exhibition quite a third of the exhibitors are firms who, for the most part, are connected with the drug-trade. There is a little pharmacy represented in their exhibits and much business. A good part of it cannot be separated from pharmacy so long as the 1868 Pharmacy Act remains on the Statute-book; and, while seeking for our educational and professional ideal, we must not forget to conserve our interests in the lower branches of the trade by ensuring a qualification commensurate with the needs of the case and the safety of the public. That qualification will certainly not be the one requiring a two-years' scientific curriculum which Professor Leech speaks about. Are we, or the grocers, to provide it?

Tincture-drawback.

A GENERAL order just issued by the Inland Revenue Department gives the long-delayed new regulations which are to govern the drawback of duty and allowances for waste which the Excise will, from October 1, pay to the exporters of tinctures, medicinal spirits, perfumed spirits, essences, &c. The principal features of the new rules are uniformity and simplicity. The long lists of medicinal preparations with varying rates of allowance for waste have been abolished, and all such articles are in future to be granted a uniform allowance of 3 per cent. for waste, the principal clause of the new order being as follows:—

A uniform allowance of 3 per cent. for waste is to be made upon all preparations packed for exportation on and after the 1st proximo under the regulations applicable to the exportation of tinctures and medicinal spirits, flavouring-essences and perfumes, including those preparations not at present entitled to any allowance for waste, except spirits of wine and spirits to which any

ingredient is added, under the regulations, in the presence of the officer. The existing allowances should be made with respect to preparations packed up to the 30th instant inclusive.

The succeeding paragraphs give the technical alterations to be made in the regulations so as to extend the permissive margin of error in the exporter's declaration of strength from two to three degrees. Hitherto when the strengths determined on examination at the laboratory have been more than two degrees under what the exporter declared them to be, a penalising deduction has been made. In future a discrepancy of three degrees will be overlooked, and the drawback, &c., will be allowed on the declared strength. The number of bottles taken for measurement has also been somewhat reduced by the following clause:—

When the number of bottles in any consignment does not exceed 100 the officer is to measure 1 in every 25 and fraction of 25 up to 50, and 1 in any remaining number up to 100. When the number exceeds that limit 3 are to be measured in the first 100, and 1 in every 50 and fraction of 50 up to 500, and 1 in every 100 and fraction of 100 above 500.

The general order is signed by Mr. J. B. Meers (Secretary), who, in a letter to Mr. Thomas Tyrer, refers to the action in the matter of the chemical-trade section of the London Chamber of Commerce, of which Mr. Tyrer is President, and to whom the extended privileges are largely due. The modifications are so far satisfactory, and the allowance for waste on preparations not at present entitled to it is a great concession. While the uniform allowance of 3 per cent. will scarcely cover the waste necessarily involved in the preparation of certain tinctures, exporters will accept it for the good that it brings, which is the abolition of the trouble and worry involved in making separate lists of the preparations entitled to the different rates of allowances. These will no longer be required, nor will any declaration as to the origin or method of preparing essences and perfumes, and, most important of all, no efforts will have to be made to get particular tinctures or preparations included on the lists. All *bona fide* medicinal tinctures and spirituous preparations will in future be treated alike, and an exceptional or rare order can therefore be at once supplied or quoted at continental prices. We hope the new departure will stimulate a trade which has steadily increased since these allowances were first granted.

Liability by Association.

MESSRS. F. NEWBERRY & SONS, King Edward Street, E.C., favour us with the subjoined copy of a correspondence which they have had with the Board of Inland Revenue regarding an indigestion-mixture and little liver-pilules advertised together on a handbill. The name of the maker, "Jones's," appears at the top in reference to the indigestion-mixture only, and the mixture is so recommended that the maker stamps it. The name in the possessive case is not used directly in reference to the pilules.

[Copy.]

September 15, 1899.

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue,
Somerset House, W.C.

DEAR SIRS,—Kindly say if the following wording, used as a paragraph at the foot of a circular describing "Jones's Indigestion-mixture," would of itself affect the liability to stamp-duty of the "Little Liver-pilules."

"Jones's Indigestion-mixture," to which the circular refers, is a stamped proprietary medicine.

"LITTLE LIVER-PILULES, sugar coated.

Homœopathic in size, but allopathic in effect.

An excellent adjunct to Jones's Indigestion-mixture.

In bottles, containing 40 pilules, 6d."

The little liver-pilules are sold unstamped. Thanking you in anticipation for your reply,

We are, dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

F. NEWBERRY & SONS.

Secretary's Office,
Inland Revenue,
Somerset House, London, W.C.

September 19, 1899.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter dated 15th inst. I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to acquaint you that the wording referred to would render the little liver-pilules liable to medicine-stamp duty.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. E. TROTT BROWN,

Assistant Secretary.

Messrs. Newbery, in a covering letter to us, remark that "it appears that the possessive case at the head of the circular, intended by the maker to refer only to the indigestion-mixture, is held to apply equally to the little liver-pilules, which are therefore assumed to become liable to medicine-duty." Our reading of the Assistant Secretary's letter is that the liability lies in the wording quoted, and beginning "little liver-pilules," &c. As these pilules are recommended as "an excellent adjunct" to a remedy which must be stamped, it would naturally follow that the pilules also should be stamped. It would be well, therefore, to avoid the use of the possessive case at the top of a handbill if all the medicines beneath are not stamped, and not to call an unstamped article an adjunct to a stamped one.

Monthly Drug-auctions.

ONCE again an effort is being made by some of the more influential members of the London drug-trade to abolish fortnightly drug-auctions in favour of public sales once every four weeks; and, as reported by us last week, there is to be a conference on the subject between representatives of the brokers and wholesale and export druggists, after which there is to be a public meeting, when the matter may be settled once and for all. Whatever the decision will be, the fact still remains that importers may instruct their brokers to offer goods whenever they (the importers) think fit, and as the interests of those who have goods to sell appear to have been altogether overlooked, they will, if not now conciliated, take the bit in their mouths and "gang their ain gait." If such a state of things should arise and auctions of drugs were held at less than monthly intervals, we have been assured that there would be plenty of buyers, and in that case the wholesale druggists would be in a worse plight than before. The above suggestion has been put before us by an importer and exporter, who buys and sells largely on this market, but whose wishes, like those of a good many others, have not been consulted in the matter, and if the question should be settled in a "hole-and-corner" fashion there is likely to be troubles ahead. We have been making some inquiries into the matter, and now present the views we have gathered. It goes without saying that the majority of wholesale druggist are favourable to monthly sales; the men who attend the sales as representing their firms are some of the most experienced in the trade, their time is exceptionally valuable, and to give up four days of it every month to the inspection and purchase of drugs, while other work has to stand still, is grievous to them. There is no doubt that this is at the bottom of the movement, and the objections to our trade-report may be set aside as a secondary consideration.

The large export druggists also appear in the main to favour monthly sales because they hope to buy cheaper in that way, as there would, in all probability, be an accumulation of goods during the four-weeks' interval, and this would favour a slump. Moreover, if importers did not get rid of goods in one sale, the delay would in many instances

be an incentive for them to meet the market. Secondly, owing to the long interval, there would be a far greater amount of second-hand buying and selling than now obtains, and this would be conducted with less publicity, so that prices would not be reported so widely or in such detail.

Another argument used by the wholesale and export druggists was exhibited at the drug-auctions last week, when a parcel of galbanum gum was offered which had been catalogued for sale on several occasions previously—in fact, it was an old stager—and as the broker who offered it for sale could not find a buyer at his limit it was again bought in; whereupon Mr. Charles Umney interjected that he had seen this parcel four or five times, and that this fact was a very good reason for monthly sales. The case was not the best possible support of the argument, because the brokers who were selling only offer goods once a month for public auction. A great deal of time is unquestionably wasted every alternate Wednesday and Thursday by the re-offering for sale of lots which have been bought in before, and at the auctions only a small percentage of the goods is sold, and the business becomes stale and unprofitable. There are many buyers who do not attach the importance to the auctions they formerly did; but others do, and, conscientiously and carefully examining each lot, and knowing the actual market value of the goods, often buy cheap lots though not needed, and, as a rule, make money. If monthly auctions are instituted, the lots will become treble in size what they are now, and the little buyer will be at the mercy of the big buyer, who will say, "You must come to me for your bale or two of senna or your keg of aloes; I have bought such-and-such a parcel."

The supposition that importers would be compelled to sell at cheaper rates when auctions are monthly seems to us a mistake, as this would tend to drive the goods to other markets. There are still many in the trade who scoff at the idea of London losing her position as the chief drug-market in the world, but it is no scoffing matter. In this connection we may note that the United States is keenly alive to the advantage of purchasing in the producing countries without the intervention of London and other markets, and the following paragraph from an article in a recent issue of an American drug-paper shows what American ideas on the subject are:—

If everyone puts his shoulder to the wheel, there is no reason why the American crude drug, dyestuff, and chemical band-wagon should not be at the head of the profession in a few years, with London, Hamburg, Marseilles, and Trieste in the rear.

At the present time, among the better drugs imported direct to the United States, are aloes, buchu-leaves, opium, rhubarb, cod-liver oil, Sicilian essences, and shellac, each an important staple. Shippers are pleased to do business direct with the United States, and, although there may be difficulties at the outset, they will not be unsurmountable.

As showing the growing popularity of continental ports it is stated in a recent number of the *Borsenhalle* that considerable interest is being manifested in the development which is taking place in shipping affairs at the continental ports in the North Sea, in contradiction to what is termed the comparatively slow progress of Liverpool, and the declining trade of London and Cardiff during 1898. The leading position last year was held by Hamburg, notwithstanding the special efforts which were made to advance Antwerp to that stage. In discussing the question the *Borsenhalle* gives the following particulars concerning the shipping-traffic at the continental ports in the North Sea

during 1898, the figures representing millions in registered tons:—

	Million Tons
Hamburg	7.35
Antwerp	6.4
Rotterdam	5.75
Bremen	2.46
Amsterdam	1.55

The Hamburg paper states that, whilst these figures show an increase over those of the previous year, the English ports are perceptibly losing ground. For instance, it mentions that the shipping of London declined from sixteen million tons in 1897 to 15.28 million tons in 1898, and that of Cardiff from 8.7 to 6.3. It is submitted that these figures show that the Continent, with the gradual improvement of its transport facilities, is becoming more independent of English ports. Certainly, so far as the drug-trade is concerned, the fact has to be faced that Hamburg is doing its utmost to filch drug-business from London, and those who are most opposed to the change in the drug-auctions here are men whose livelihood depends largely upon their trade with the Continent. They feel that they will lose money by the change. This is something distinct from patriotic sentiment, but it goes along the same road, and should be seriously considered by the Conference of the representatives.

WOMAN'S TRIUMPH.

It seems appropriate that in the week in which that great champion of women, Sir J. C. Browne, addressed Owens College, the Court of the Governors of the College should decide that it is desirable to admit women students to the course of study qualifying them for medical degrees and practice. This resolution was carried on Monday by 21 votes to 2.

PHOTOTHERAPY.

The *British Medical Journal* of last week contains a profusely-illustrated article, by Dr. Valdemar Bie, on Dr. Finsen's method of treating lupus and similar bacillary skin-affections by means of the chemical rays of light. The light-rays, either from the sun or from the electric arc-light, are concentrated upon the affected surface by means of lenses, one of which is so constructed that a current of cold water goes through it to absorb the heat-rays. The results of the treatment are remarkable, cases of lupus of fifteen years' standing, which had defied all other treatment, being quite cured by several months' course of the phototherapeutic treatment. Cases of baldness due to alopecia areata have also been benefited.

AN ASSISTANT WANTED.

A young man, giving the name of "A. Fraser," recently obtained a situation as a chemist's assistant in Swindon. He presented a testimonial giving him an excellent character written presumably by the widow of a doctor in London named Anderson. He remained in his Swindon situation for three days, and then decamped with the cash-box, containing a considerable sum of money. Prior to going to Swindon "Fraser" obtained a berth in a similar way at Lichfield, where he also decamped with the cash-box. His exact description is as follows:—Age 35 years, height 5 feet 5 inches, dark complexion, dark brown hair, hazel eyes, scar on corner of right eye, mole back of neck, high shouldered from deformed chest. Resembles very much the picture in the "Monkey Brand" soap advertisement. Superintendent T. J. Robinson, of the Swindon police, would be glad of any information which would lead to the man's arrest.

THE NAUHEIM TREATMENT.

A correspondent of the *Times* who has been in the habit of going to Nauheim yearly for a course of its baths and heart-treatment, and who was unable to go there this year

writes from Strathpeffer in commendation of the course given there. He recommends the Strathpeffer Spa for those who cannot afford the time or expense of going to Nauheim, remarking, with confidence, that with the exception of the flowing Nauheim bath, which most people hardly take on account of its great strength, all the benefits of Nauheim can be found in Strathpeffer. He also calls attention to the fact that the carbonic-acid baths can now be obtained at most of the spas in this country, owing to the ingredients for the bath now being obtainable in a portable form. This, we may observe, was mentioned in a recent article in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* on the Nauheim treatment, and we again call attention to the fact, as chemists may be asked to obtain the ingredients for the bath.

"GO TO THE COCKROACH, THOU PHYSIOLOGIST."

The *Zoophilist* never misses a chance of scoring against physiologists, and occasionally it makes some very late cuts. Here is one of them:—

The physiologist, like the Nasmyth hammer, can condescend to little things. The humble and offensive cockroach has received the attention of the experimenter. Mr. Doward, F.C.S., anxious to know how "Keating" affects the constitutions of insects, has applied physiological tests to the creatures, but in his paper on the subject in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* (June 10) he says it "does not give very reliable results," and concludes, "Of course it is impossible to obtain exact results with the physiological test, because of the difference in size, health, &c., of the insects." Here is our case in a nutshell. Go to the cockroach, thou physiologist.

Mr. Doward little dreamt that he was assisting the antivivisectionist cause when he indited those lines.

THE FIRST IN THE FIELD.

The President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland has thought it advisable to reply to a trivial attack on his claim that it is the Irish Pharmaceutical Council's treatment of the company question which has helped the matter on. He has been advised to go into the early history of the question. If he does so he will find that the Irish Council was the first in the field with a proposal to have the meaning of "person" clearly defined. This was at the annual meeting of the Irish Society on October 1, 1879, when, amongst other resolutions, the following was adopted:—

That in reference to the Pharmacy (Ireland) Act, and more especially in reference to Section 30 of said Act, the word "person" shall be held to mean and imply any association of persons, whether as a partnership, society, or company (limited or otherwise), of which one or more members shall not be qualified under this Act.

This proposal was formulated about a year before the House of Lords' decision. When the London Pharmaceutical Council was then drafting a Bill to remove the defect in the Act, the President of the Irish Society suggested that the two Societies should join hands in the matter. The London Council declined the interchange of views which was solicited.

Suggestions for Local Organisation.

MR. JAMES COCKS, Secretary of the Federation of Pharmaceutical Associations, has prepared and issued the following suggestions regarding such Associations. The suggestions strike us as being substantially the lines adopted by the Plymouth Association:—

The objects of an Association should be such as would meet the wants of those engaged in our calling—that is, social, trade interests, and educational.

Where towns have a population below 50,000, several should be grouped together into a district forming a nominal headquarters from a geographical and educational point of view, holding meetings on social and trade topics alternately throughout the district.

Many associations favourably started have come to grief

through too little of the first, none of the second, a certain amount of the third, together with a lot of professional *infra dig.* ideas thrown in.

In looking for members, one is generally confronted with the following three classes:—The good-natured loyal individual, who readily joins for old acquaintance' sake (who ultimately proves the backbone of the Association); the hard business-man, who wants something in return for his subscription; and the man of suspicion, from the fact that he has belonged to some former Association long since deceased, who shrugs his shoulders with a piteous smile of contempt, prophesying an early fall for the recent embryo.

SOCIAL.

In catering for the above objects and members, undoubtedly the keystone is the social. First is the indispensable annual dinner, a ball in the winter, an outing in the summer, when ladies should attend. Those properly carried out would be the talk of the district, in which it would be esteemed a privilege to participate.

TRADE-INTERESTS.

Appoint an honorary solicitor, whose services would be free to the executive, through whom any individual member could ask a question on trade-matters; establish a co-operative buying and trade-defence section; arrange a contract-rate for the carriage of goods; establish an exchange or sale at reduced prices for unsaleable or damaged articles or goods, an executive alert for legislative matters, such as interviewing local members of Parliament, when necessary, in the initial stage; avoid the introduction of early closing, or arrangement for prices mutually.

EDUCATIONAL.

Organise classes, and teach the subjects that are omitted at the local technical schools, in order to make it a complete curriculum, to meet the requirements for the Minor examination; in a district the town chosen should be its nominal headquarters, and, of course, the most central, be permanent, not meeting alternately as in the other two sections; collect a small library, materia medica specimens, and arrange botanical field-classes in the summer. The Pharmaceutical Society will always be pleased to support local efforts with specimens, &c.

The executive should be men banishing all pettishness, and should act, think, and, above all, speak only for the good of the Association.

The above suggestions, sincerely carried out, would in time enrol as members almost the whole of the chemists in the district, resulting in a living, perfectly-organised force, always ready to assist the craft in arriving at definite opinions on urgent matters as they occur from time to time.

Medical-school Oratory.

MONDAY was a great day with the medical schools of London and the provinces, for the new session began then. Sir James Crichton Browne spoke at Owens College, Manchester, on "The Quest of the Ideal," and as usual his talk was flowery and his thoughts suggestive. At the Associate College, in Leeds, Dr. Byrom Bramwell, of Edinburgh, spoke of the chief advantages and developments in the practice of medicine during the past thirty-five years, a large part of his address being devoted to the researches of Pasteur and Lister and to bacteriology generally. At the Midland College, Sir W. T. Gairdner, of Glasgow, had something to say on the two disciplines of education, his address reflecting more literary culture than is usually found in inaugural dissertations. In London we had working practitioners as the orators. Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D., deserves first mention for her address to the London School of Medicine for Women, in which she touched upon the progress made in this department of education since it was instituted twenty-two years ago at the Royal Free Hospital, and she mentioned that 15,000*l.* has already been spent in rebuilding the laboratories and lecture-rooms of the school, and 12,000*l.* has still to be spent in order to complete the reconstruction scheme. At St. George's Hospital, Dr. W. H. Dickenson dealt

largely in his address with the progress in the study of pathogenic micro-organisms. At Charing Cross Hospital, Dr. Mitchell Bruce mourned for an Owens or a Whitworth to immortalise his name by a noble gift to found a real University of London. At St. Mary's, Mr. H. G. Plimmer, the pathologist, dealt with some methods of medicine, emphasising the importance of experimentation in laboratories as a means for advancing the practice of physic. At the Middlesex Hospital, Mr. John Murray, F.R.C.S., dealt almost exclusively with the necessity of most particular attention to the study of anatomy and physiology by medical students. The prospective change in the University Hospital gave Dr. G. F. Blacker the opportunity of sketching the history of the medical school there since its foundation; and at the School of Tropical Medicine Dr. Manson spoke on bacillary diseases, and in the course of some references to the plague almost provoked laughter by suggesting that hitherto the best carriers of the infection from ships have been quite neglected—namely, rats; and he urged the necessity of the extermination of these rodents on board ship as the first and most important measure to keep the plague out of this or any other country.

The Position of German Pharmacy.

AN occasional correspondent, writing to us from Germany in regard to the recent meetings of the Apotheker Verein and the Naturforscher Versammlung, shows by his reflections that German pharmacy is degenerating so far as former methods of practice are concerned, in this particular resembling other countries. Subjoined are his reflections:—

The section of pharmacy of the Naturforscher Versammlung, whose meeting took place last month at Munich, was reinstated in 1884 by the efforts of the younger and more ambitious element among the instructors of pharmaceutical branches in the universities, with a view to regaining for pharmacy—or, perhaps, more properly, for its academic teachers—the consideration in which the representative men of pharmacy used to be held in the palmy days of its former status and accomplishments. By persistent exertion they have thus far been fairly successful, without, however, having found any encouragement by the practitioners of pharmacy. Although Munich is *par excellence* a most favourable place for meetings, the number of pharmaceutical visitors to the section of pharmacy, even from Munich and its neighbourhood, was comparatively small, the active participants being almost entirely teachers in pharmaceutical branches, and chemists to manufacturers.

To outsiders, and even to the annual participants in these gatherings, the fact must become more and more patent that the drift of the art of pharmacy, and the tendency and interest prevailing among the rank and file of the apothecars, are by no means in accord with academic doctrines and prosperous manufacturers, and that the devotees of pharmacognosy and pharmaceutical chemistry, clinging to the so-called section of pharmacy in the German Naturforscher Versammlung, will in time have to yield to a more correct and intrinsic differentiation, as also to refrain from posing as representatives of present-day apothecars. Formerly the leaders in, and the promoters of, the art of pharmacy were mainly practical apothecars, but since the manufacturer has come forth the apothecar's laboratory-work has dwindled down to preparing a few galenicals and the occasional use of the test-tube, the burette, and the microscope. Pharmaceutical chemistry has found a much wider and more congenial application in manufacturing-establishments and in university research and analytical laboratories. The papers read in the section of pharmacy this year, and, in fact, most papers published in the *Archiv der Pharmazie* and other German pharmaceutical journals, mostly originate in these productive quarters of application and research, and only an insignificant number in apothecars' laboratories. Nevertheless all credit is due to those who, after working their way up from the ranks of pharmacy to high positions in teaching and in chemical industry, still strive to sustain a disintegrating profession. They are performing uphill work, with a strong dose of self-sacrifice and self-glorification.

The Grocery Exhibition.

"OUR Exhibition," said the grocerian gentleman who constituted himself my guide, philosopher, and friend at the Exhibition and Market provided by the Grocery, Provision, Oil, and Italian Warehouse trades at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, this week, "undoubtedly beats the record." The phrase was a hackneyed one, but I was not in a position, on the face of it, to contradict his statement. "All the available space is taken," he continued expansively, "and there are 293 exhibitors. Come up to the end gallery, where Caley, of Norwich, have pitched their gorgeous tents, and look down at all the pride and chivalry of grocery which is to be seen below. Now, sir," he continued, poising himself gracefully on the edge of a mountainous Cheddar, "you have before you a vista of fairy-land in soaps and perfumes, intermingled with the more solid realities of life as exemplified in the butters, cheeses, and other necessities to existence, while round the edges cluster the innumerable accessories to our stupendous trade, comprising many of the things in which you are specially interested. It is peculiar," he continued philosophically, "that the two professions" (he meant grocery and chemistry) "seem yearly to be overlapping each other to a greater extent." This further statement on looking at the list, seemed justifiable, for a glance shows how numerous are the firms allied to the drug-trade, who find it judicious and profitable to exhibit on this occasion. "Your business is all very well in its way, you know," he resumed, "but, after all, what can you do without us. Listen:—

The toilworn tradesman homeward hies,
The joyful teardrop trickles
Adown his beard, when egg he spies,
And bacon fried and mutton pies,
And Potter's Perfect Pickles."

My friend was obviously developing lachrymosis, so I choked him off by suggesting that we walk round. We did so, and what we saw I have endeavoured to classify more or less successfully.

NUTRIENTS AND TONICS.

The first of these to which I am introduced is the LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED). Around the stand a small knot of interested visitors are watching a most effective object-lesson illustrating the value of Liebig's meat. A pair of scales are set on a stand at each side of the Liebig pavilion. From one scale is hung a paste-board representation of 40 lbs. of beef, which is balanced in the other scale by a 1-lb. jar of Liebig's extract—this being a model of a new poster which the firm are putting before the public. Near by BOVRIL nurses are dispensing their cheering cups and looking carefully after the welfare and health of passing visitors. The Bovril pavilion, with its gold-plush hangings, is too well known to require any description. Near the entrance FROMMS EXTRACT COMPANY are also solicitous for the welfare of the public. They first of all present the visitors with a reducing mirror for the pocket, and afterwards take them inside their blue-and-white pavilion and feed them with Fromms Vegetable Soup. CARNOS (LIMITED) also distribute free soups to be supped on the spot, and L. CORAZZA importunes the passing traveller to try his Concentrated Tomato Soup, "made from Italian tomatoes and extract of beef." Lady attendants at the stand of F. L. BORTHWICK & Co. were dispensing Borthwick's bouillon and biscuits. Various other invalid specialties were in evidence.

A different variety of nutriment, but to many a more agreeable one, is provided by C. BARRY & Co., the manufacturers of Homœopathic Cocoa, Chocolate and Cocoa-gene, Cocos and chocolates in solution or otherwise are freely given out by this firm, as well as by DR. TIBBLES' VI-COCOA (LIMITED), who hand out their speciality from the well-known triangular enclosure with attendant Hebes. SUCHARD'S and J. S. FRY & SONS' special brands of cocoa are to be sampled in steaming cups close by. Lovers of coffee may repair to the stands of CLARKE'S OPTIMUS COFFEE EXTRACT (LIMITED) or R. PATERSON & SONS, according as their humour dictates. The infant at home is not forgotten, for HENRI NESTLÉ, in a neat and inviting little corner, draws the maternal attention to Swiss Food, Nestlé's Food, and the

"Viking" Brand of Unsweetened Milk, while W. LLOYD MACARTHY has a little creation in pink wrappers, in the Arcade entrance, which is known as "Nye's Food." The latter preparation has been in use for thirty years, but up to the present it has not been extensively known to the trade.

Yet a different kind of nutriment—or perhaps they should be called tonics—is supplied by STEPHEN SMITH & Co. (LIMITED), who have added to their already large list of wines a new speciality—Keystone Burgundy—which is a rich ferruginous wine most agreeable to the palate. Hall's wine, Keystone beef-wine, and the other specialties of the firm are, however, not overlooked, and judging by the popularity of that corner of the Exhibition a considerable business is being done. The same may be said of the HOLLOWAY'S WINE COMPANY (LIMITED). They have a corner show in the gallery, and "Vinerve" coca-wine and "Vinvere" beef-and-malt wine, with an attendant host of invalid ports, Burgundies, and genial representatives of the firm will not bear being missed. Just to the left of the main entrance NEWBALL & MASON occupy their accustomed position. The show looks even larger than before, although we are assured that it covers the same space; but the enormous variety of the exhibits gives some idea of the great extent to which the firm have developed their herb-extract business. As usual a varied selection of clever advertising-matter is sprinkled all over the stands. BOWEN & McKECHNIE make a special show of St. Raphael quinquina. G. NELSON DALE & Co. (LIMITED) display in the minor hall gelatin and isinglass in packets, sheets, and loose, compressed extracts of meats and soups, albumen for clearing jellies, and soups, and "Hipi," their mutton-essence. Another gelatin-show is that of J. & G. COX (LIMITED), who are exhibiting besides a combination of gelatin and beef-tea mixture which is distinctly pleasing. An elaborate show of Keen's mustard, Robinson's patent groats and patent barley, and the Waverley oats is given by KEEN, ROBINSON & Co. (LIMITED). The crimson electric-light name-sign compels attention to Keen's corner. COOMBS' EUREKA FLOUR COMPANY (LIMITED) show their self-raising flour and the Eureka malted food. The PORTABLE FOOD COMPANY have a big show of consolidated soups and desiccated vegetable.

CULINARY

is the next title suggested by my friend. Amongst these he includes G. FOSTER CLARKE & Co., who show a still higher Eiffel Towers of fruit-juices, lemon-ginger, blanc-mange powders, custard-powders, and a greater variety than ever. A rather tasteful show of the same nature, but of a different construction, is that made by ALFRED BIRD & SONS. While the Eiffel Tower lemonade stand tapers as its nature is towards the sky, Bird's show is a square-curtained pavilion, with a large plate-glass case full of silver salvers containing various delicacies prepared with the firm's special preparations. Some of the framed pictures used as advertisement cost, so the representative of the firm told me, from sixty to eighty guineas apiece. In the gallery STOWER & Co. (LIMITED) have a fine large show of their lime-juice-cordial and other specialties. The hangings are green and yellow, and the trimmings are artificial ivy and real lemons. WATKIN'S POMONA CIDER COMPANY (LIMITED) show the Pomona cider and Pomona perry in cask and bottle, and specimens of apples and pears from which the preparations are made. G. F. SUTTON, SONS & Co. have flavouring essences and condiments and numerous essential oils on view. PEARCE, DUFF & Co. have baking-powders, egg-powders, culinary-herbs, and table jellies. In this category we may also place CEREBOS (LIMITED). Their latest line is a 1-lb. packet of Cerebos cooking-salt for 1d. "Seraph" saline and pepalia are also present.

BEAUFAY & Co. have as usual an important exhibit of their malted vinegars, lime-juice cordial, coca and other wines. The GRAPE VINEGAR COMPANY (LIMITED) have vinegar, sauces, and Vibif—a fluid beef for invalids; GRIMBLE & Co. (LIMITED), sprays fountains of vinegar in the view of the multitude, and casks with glass ends and an electric light demonstrate the clearness and purity of their products. Another vinegary and saucy show is that of the VICTORIA DATE VINEGAR COMPANY.

"Now, Sir," said my guide, "we will take in

SOAPS AND PERFUMERY."

The first we see is VINOLIA. It is, as usual, a pretty and most attractive sight. My mentor found he could not do justice to it in prose, so he again lapsed into poetry. Thus:—

O Vinolia! O Vinolia!
 Matchless powders, perfumes sweet,
 Banished is all melancholia
 By your perfect taste replete.
 I could pen an MS. folio
 Telling of your festooned suite—
 Poppy, rose, and Marguerite.

The very latest Vinolia preparation is the new Vinolia household soap, Primrose Castle brand. J. CROSFIELD & SONS (LIMITED) have two shows in the Central Hall, both of striking note. One is devoted entirely to Erasmic herb-soap, and the other to Rainbow soaps. The hangings in each case are appropriate and profuse. The Erasmic show is in white and heliotrope, while the Rainbow stand is appropriately decked in rainbow-colours. In the gallery the ERASMIC COMPANY (LIMITED) have a large exhibit of Erasmic soaps and perfumes. A solid, substantial-looking, and very enticing show of soaps in numerous varieties, glycerine, and Paristine and Palmatine products is made by PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY (LIMITED). Stacks of Palmatine candles in various colours and Paristine statuettes admirably modelled give a unique and imposing appearance to the *tout ensemble*. Mistletoe soaps remind us of the approach of Christmas, and an ingenious advertising-device, which is given away to customers, consisting of four transparent showcards which can be constructed to form a lamp, should be an inducement to many. The constructive capabilities of soap are well demonstrated by E. COOK & CO. (LIMITED), who this year invite passers-by into a soap bungalow. It is an exact representation of a bungalow, and tons of soap must have been used in its erection. The roof is thatched with shavings of Primrose soap, while the outside is festooned with ivy and various natural flowers. The windows, apparently of stained glass, are in reality made of fine transparent soap, through which the electric lights glow prettily. G. W. GOODWIN & SON have a soap cottage which is presumably the dwelling of Mother Shipton, who gave her name to a soap made by the firm. Mother Shipton, or a life-like descendant, is present in the flesh distributing "Mother Shipton" and "Ivy" soaps, and at night a series of living pictures are given on the window of the cottage which attract an enormous crowd of spectators. The latest addition to the firm's list is a toilet line of "Ivy" soap. It is tastefully wrapped up, and sells for the homely threepenny-bit. The IVORY SOAP COMPANY have an effective corner show near the main entrance. A bath and a life-like representation of the lady in the picture with a cake of "Ivory" soap in her hand are shown, and another attraction provided for exhibition-purchasers of the soap is the offer of the company to take back or pay for any soap purchased which is not approved of even after it has been used. F. S. CLEAVER & SONS give visitors a view of the pine-woods in the Rocky Mountains where terebene comes from, and several varieties of their terebene soap are present as an adjunct. LEVER BROTHERS (LIMITED) show the sun rising over St. Paul's, and shining refulgent on Paul's Wharf with a few stray beams striking on the "Sunlight"-soap barges moored in the Thames. A neat little soap-show in the minor hall is made by BOND'S SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED), who are showing a new line in dry soaps, put up in patent caster-boxes with sprinkler-lid somewhat similar to the tins used for disinfecting-powders. Other large shows of soaps are made by J. C. & J. FIELD (LIMITED); JOHN KNIGHT & SONS (who have a fine show of soap statuary); and C. THOMAS & BROTHERS (LIMITED), the manufacturers of "Puritan" and other household soaps. An ingenious advertising-device is shown by the latter firm. A mechanical model, representing a Puritan young lady, taps on the window to attract the attention of passers-by, and then points to a showcard extolling the virtues of "Puritan" soap. The CHISWICK SOAP COMPANY exhibit their odourless soft soap, and "Chiswick" saddle-soap, in decorated tins, and R. WHEEN & SONS (LIMITED) affect monumental soap pillars. WILSON & DODDS have a neat little corner in the gallery devoted to Amoreta soaps besides various toilet and household varieties.

The next section we tabulated was—

CLEANSERS AND RENOVATORS.

MAJOR & CO. (LIMITED) are pushing bath-eucryl, eucryl tooth-paste, and their other eucryl preparations. The PARAZONE CO. (LIMITED) are showing parazone-bleach and their other bleaching-preparations, which are ever growing in number, and seretta-powder and glazing-starch. THE SUNBEAM BLEACH CO. (LIMITED) have Sunbeam bleaching-fluid and Clarke's ammonia; the PATENT BORAX CO. (LIMITED), besides their special line, show various foreign borates; and G. A. WILLIAMS, the proprietor of white eramcl-gloss (and a chemist and druggist withal), has an imposing stand in the minor hall. Mr. Williams claims that his preparation does away entirely with the use of the polishing-iron, and young lady-assistants were demonstrating on collars and cuffs the truth of his contention, the lady-visitors being obviously interested. Mr. Williams also prepares "Evoc" starch, a specially-manufactured starch for glazing. Cleansers of a different kind for polishing floors, furniture, linoleum, leather, &c., are exhibited by RONUK (LIMITED) and the TEREZOL COMPANY (LIMITED). The Ronuk preparations are evidently coming into considerable favour, judging by the list of hospitals and public buildings which certify to its use and value, and the show includes specimens of wood prepared and polished with Ronuk which show that the polish is brilliant and not sticky.

Blackleads, metal-polishes, and their kin are well represented. RAINES & CO. have a towering pavilion in royal blue and gold, showing off their well-known "Globe" metal-polish and plate-powder. PATON, CALVERT & CO. had an equally bright and shining display of "Matchless" metal-polish, and the Komo specialities in furniture-polish, black enamel for grates, plate powder, domestic and lavender ammonia, and the Komo dry window-cleaser. W. G. NIXEY is there with his blacklead, washing-blue, and knife-polish; and C. CHANCELLOR & CO. have Risin' Sun metal-polish, Stephen's white knife-powder, Velure varnish, and Velviline enamel. Other renovators are the Dolly blues of W. EDGE & SONS (LIMITED). This is an effective exhibit; three giant dollies being used as a reception-stand. The ISEM HOUSEHOLD DYE COMPANY have a large, bright-looking exhibit, showing samples of their dyes. They have also Sunbeam crystals and a stain-remover, stated to be non-inflammable, and superior to benzine. COONEY'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY also show a laundry-blue, which they have christened the "Bow Bell Blue." The ANTI-SOOT COMPANY present what they term "a patent flue-and-chimney cleaner." It is said to be a non-explosive and harmless preparation, and to be the invention of a chemist. H. MAY & CO. (LIMITED) has a large show in the gallery of washing-powders, soap-powders, and "Bimbo" dry window-cleaser—a powder for cleaning windows without the aid of water. This company are also showing Vermite, the new and effective insect-powder, which has lately become popular in the trade.

MACHINERY

was the subject of our next inspection. In the gallery W. GARDNER & SONS are showing the "Rapid" sifters and mixers, while below FARROW & JACKSON (LIMITED) have a large selection of bottling, corking, and soda-water machinery. REIGATE & MASON have a show of smart-looking tricycle-carriers for goods-delivery, and the BRISTOL WAGGON COMPANY show carts and vans of all shapes and sizes adapted to all trades, while PARNELL & SONS (LIMITED) have a varied show of shop-fittings. Check-tills are much in evidence. T. O'BRIEN has an interested group round his stall, and apparently is doing good business. G. H. GLEDHILL & SONS (LIMITED) demonstrate the invulnerability of their new desk-till, which is a marvel of compactness. The BRITISH MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED) show the "British" cash-register tills, and the INTERNATIONAL CHECK TILL COMPANY, the EMPIRE CASH REGISTER (LIMITED), the NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY (LIMITED), and the ROYAL CASHIER CASH REGISTER TILL COMPANY are also there. We finish our peregrinations by examining a few exhibits which refuse to be classified, and we therefore dub them

SUNDRIES.

Amongst them are the BRITANNIA FOLDING BOX COMPANY (LIMITED), who show all kinds of folding paper boxes

suitable for any trade. The CHAMELEON PATENTS MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED) show the "Chameleon" fly-catcher, which was illustrated in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST a few weeks ago, and were busily booking orders for next season. The "Chameleon" has caught on, and export trade is assured, the preparation being especially suited for abroad. DILWORTH'S PATENT VALVE BOTTLE COMPANY (LIMITED) have a patent air-tight bottle which is worthy of notice. It is called the "Safety-valve" bottle, and is simply a wide-mouthed bottle with a glass top and turned edge. A thin rubber ring runs round outside the grooved neck of the bottle. The glass cover fits on top of the rubber ring, and is pressed air-tight by a patent steel clamp, with a lever to loosen or tighten. The LAMSON-PARAGON SUPPLY COMPANY (LIMITED) have a new line, which they call the "Grocers' Round-book." The book is fitted with a steel attachment across the top for holding the carbon-leaf in position, one carbon-leaf being sufficient for the whole book. MOSS, RIMMINGTON & CO. (LIMITED) have a miscellaneous show of mustard in all stages of manufacture. H. W. CARTER & CO. (LIMITED) have a fine exhibit of lime-juice cordials, essences, and "Big Wheel" fruit-crystals to suit all tastes. The firm have a novelty in a show-tin, 22 inches by 14 inches, which is collapsible, and can be readily packed for transit without risk of destruction. TOWER TEA (LIMITED) demonstrate the celerity of their methods of packing and weighing teas with machinery in motion, the most noticeable feature in the demonstration being the marvellous rapidity with which the girls, with glove protected hands, tie up the packages. W. B. FORDHAM & SONS (LIMITED) have an enormous variety of their different lines on show, including the "Thetford" pulp-ware, "Selvyt," "Yews-abit" metal-polish, and the "Mandarin" tea-pourer, which is simply an indiarubber spout for fixing on cracked teapot-necks. TIDMAN & SONS (LIMITED) have a bewildering display to the left of the main entrance. Sea-salt is shown, and a multitude of flavouring-essences, perfumery, and toilet-articles. A new 8-oz. "Kaiser" brand of eau de Cologne is being introduced, and one side of the show is entirely devoted to Marshall's cement. SHIRLEY BROTHERS have a small exhibit of a somewhat similar character, carded goods being here a special feature. A 3d. line of balsam of aniseed is being pushed as a likely article for the coming wintry season.

Animal-lovers are welcomed by the ubiquitous SPRATT'S PATENT (LIMITED) in a large pavilion in the minor hall.

Doggies young and doggies old,
Doggies meek and doggies bold,
Linnets, finches, parrots, cats—
All are catered for by Spratt's.

Other doggy providers are the OLD CALABAR BISCUIT COMPANY (LIMITED), WALKER, HARRISON & GARTHWAITES (LIMITED), and W. G. CLARKE & SONS. JOSEPH THORLEY (LIMITED) have an exhibit of their cattle and horse food, "Ovum," "Gruia," "Vitum," "Lactifier," and other veterinary specialities, which is a distinct advance on previous efforts, and which is warranted, the firm's representative informed us, by the results obtained by showing at these exhibitions.

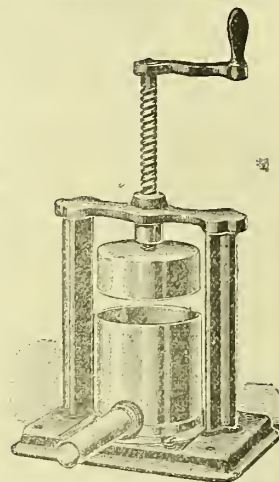
A tasteful show, interesting to pharmacists, is that of R. M. CURTIS, JUN. Spices of all descriptions are to be seen here. In one corner is an original bale of Ceylon cinnamon, and there are bottled specimens of spices, arrowroot, tapioca, nutmegs, and mace in the original growth.

Before parting, my genial guide darkly hinted at Boer wars, and told of the large orders that the War Office has been lately placing for stores, and of the special instructions given with the contracts as to direct delivery at the ships' sides. In several instances, he said, very short time only has been given for carrying out the demands, and at Messrs. E. Cook & Co.'s soap-works at Bow labour has gone on night and day. This order was for 50 tons of soft soap, to be put up in metal drums of a stipulated pattern, and 53 tons of yellow washing-soap, which was to be turned out in long bars marked into 2-oz. divisions. The whole was delivered forty-eight hours under the specified time. Another vast commission was entrusted a few days ago to Messrs. H. Nestlé for nearly a thousand cans of unsweetened condensed milk, and further orders for this are expected.

Novelties.

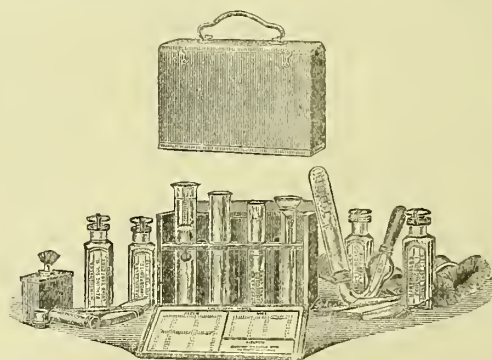
TUBES, AND HOW TO FILL THEM.

WE mentioned some time ago that Messrs. T. Christy & Co., 25 Lime Street, E.C., had taken up the agency for American-made collapsible tubes. They send us this week some fresh examples of the tubes in a great variety of colours, with and without labels printed directly upon the metal. The colouring differs from that of other makes in being of the nature of coloured lacquer rather than enamel, consequently there is a lustre and transparency about the surface which is very taking. The styles can be counted by the score. Messrs. Christy & Co. also offer enamel coloured tubes, and some with a lustreless surface. The printed labels are artistic and clear as to type. The illustration incorporated with this note is of a filling-machine which Messrs. Christy & Co. supply. Its action in working is simple, and it does the work well.



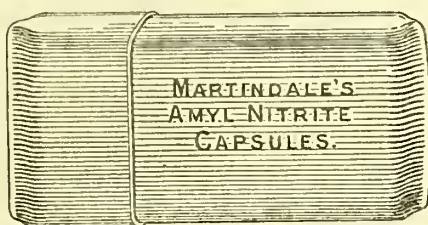
URINE-TESTING.

WE have on several occasions mentioned in exhibition-reports the urine-test case which Dr. Harrison Martindale has designed, and we now give fuller particulars regarding it. The case measures 6 inches long by 2½ inches wide and 4½ inches high. Its construction is fairly represented in the accompanying engraving. It is a compact mahogany cabinet which folds up as represented in the upper part of the engraving, and expands as shown in the lower part.



There are spaces in the cabinet for 4 bottles of reagents, 3 test-tubes, and a graduated tube (which may be used for estimation of albumen, glucose, and urine), and other apparatus. The last-named tube is a clever thing which fits to the bulb of a Doremus ureometer, and by means of a graduated pipette the reagent can be introduced. The same tube can be used for estimation of glucose and albumen. A tiny but accurate hydrometer for taking the sp. gr. of the urine is also included, and there are a flat tin spirit-lamp, a small funnel with a supply of filtering-papers, test-papers, and box of powdered glass. The front of the cabinet, on falling down, brings into view a series of calculation-tables for sugar, urea, and albumen. The reagents in the cabinet are Fehling's solution, hypobromite

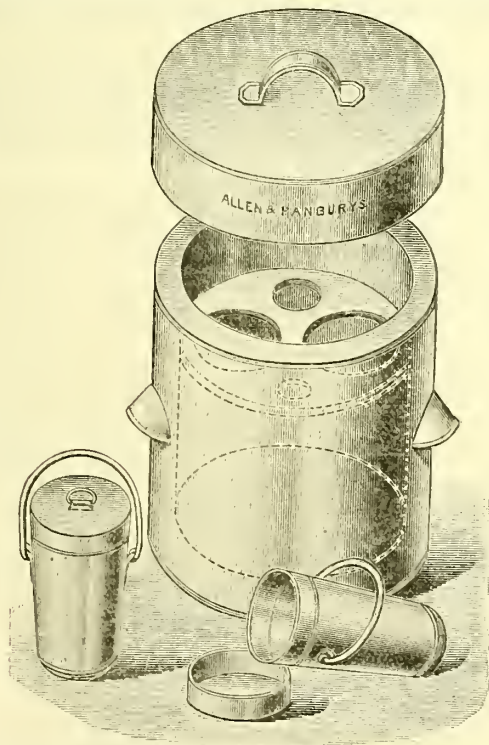
solution, and Eshach's picric-acid solution. The case also contains a tiny manual of urine-analysis, extending to eight pages, followed by a score or two of blank charts for recording the results of analyses. A duster and tube-brush are also included, so that the designer has not omitted any requisite for urine-analysis. Mr. W. Martindale, 10 New Cavendish Street, W.C., puts the cabinet on the market at 17s. 6d. net. He also sends us two other new miniatures;



one is a celluloid case containing four nitrite-of-amyl capsules for angina pectoris, and a boxwood case containing a dozen nitro-glycerine tablets. These cases are represented in the engraving in natural size.

THE "ALLENBURYS" PASTEURISER.

RECENTLY Messrs. Allen & Hanburys (Limited), Bethnal Green, E., have taken up the manufacture of a new milk-pasteuriser designed by Dr. Hewlett, the well-known



bacteriologist. The apparatus does not profess to be what is commonly known as a steriliser, but will do all that people who need sterilisers wish to be done—viz., kill all pathogenic micro-organisms which may be found in milk, especi-

ally the tubercle bacillus; and it does this without flavouring the milk or interfering with its antiscorbutic properties, which are destroyed by boiling. The figure shows the construction of the apparatus. It is made of tinplate, and is double-walled, the interspace being packed with a non-conducting material. The milk to be pasteurised is put into the small canisters, and these are fitted into the places for them in the pasteuriser. Boiling water is then poured into the vessel up to a certain point, the lid put on, and in twenty-five to thirty minutes the milk is ready for use, experiment and experience having proved that all bacilli are destroyed by the heat provided. It is a new departure in milk-treatment—or, rather, a recurrence to Pasteur's original idea—and from what we hear regarding the sales of the apparatus it has distinctly caught on.

THE POISON SENTINEL.

MESSRS. WYLEYS (LIMITED), of Coventry, are putting on the market a clever invention by their Mr. Fletcher for preventing people inadvertently using poison-bottles in place of bottles containing harmless physic. The "Sentinel" is a piece of tempered steel, moulded by pressure into the shape shown in the illustration. The collar portion fits over the neck of the bottle, in the manner shown in the

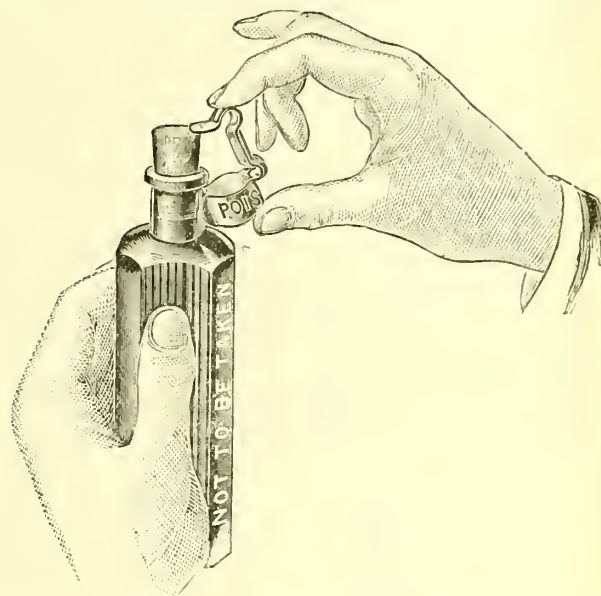


illustration. It can be slipped on and off with great ease and it is a perfect guard to the cork or stopper, because it is impossible to remove either without first removing the sentinel. The device is made in four sizes, two of them for use with dispensing-bottles; the small size fitting to 2 dr. to 2-oz. poisons, and the other from 3 to 20 oz. They are elegantly finished with a gilt surface, and are put on the market at the remarkably low price of 12s. per gross, so that dispensing chemists can afford to add one of these to every bottle containing a poisonous lotion, liniment, or embrocation, or, indeed, to any medicine which should be distinguished from others of less potency. There is no doubt that the use of these guards by a chemist would be a good advertisement, as everyone will think that the man who takes care to prevent an accident with medicine after it leaves his possession must have been exceptionally careful in compounding it. Messrs. Wyleys are also making the sentinel in two sizes for shop rounds, and they inform us that Messrs. S. Maw, Son, & Thompson, and Messrs. Lynch & Co. (Limited), Aldersgate Street, London, are stocking the article.

Personalities.

MR. E. WRAY, chemist and druggist, has been appointed dispenser to the Grimsby hospital.

MR. W. WILSON, chemist, Muree and Rawalpindi, who has been home on a short holiday, returned to India this week.

MR. T. A. SPEAR has been elected President of the Midland Chemists' Assistants' Association, in place of Mr. W. F. Cox, resigned.

MR. GEO. MERRELL, of the W. S. Merrell Chemical Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, sailed by the ss. *St. Louis*, from Southampton, for New York, on Saturday last.

SIR JOHN BRUNNER, Bart., M.P., laid the foundation-stone of the Barker Collegiate School, which is to be erected at a cost of 11,000*l.*, at Nantwich, on September 28.

MR. MARTINDALE, president of the Pharmaceutical Society, after three days' hard work at Bloomsbury Square this week travelled to Edinburgh on Wednesday night to attend the meeting of the Board of Examiners there.

MR. J. F. CHILD, Manager of the London Essence Company, was on September 30 presented with a handsome clock and bronze ornaments by the staff and employes of the company, on the occasion of his marriage. The presentation was made by Mr. Sprague at the factory, George Street, Camberwell. It was Mr. G. Perls (not Peels), who made the other presentation referred to last week.

MR. JOHN H. DOUGLAS has gone out to the East to represent Messrs. Bertie Smith & Co., of Bombay, as well as the interests of Messrs. Baiss Brothers & Stevenson, London. Mr. Douglas has had several years' experience in the East, having been with Messrs. E. M. de Souza & Co., of Rangoon. He will now travel in India, Burma, Straits Settlements, and right round to China.

COUNCILLOR JOSEPH BEECHAM, J.P., has accepted the invitation to the Mayoralty of St. Helens during the forthcoming year. The present mayor (Col. Pilkington, M.P.) said at the meeting last week that Mr. Beecham's record in the Council and his position as a most important manufacturer in the town indicated that he would be a mayor of whom they would be proud.

MR. J. W. CUSSENS, chemist and druggist, and sub-postmaster at Ossett (R.S.O.), Yorks, is the subject of the monthly sketch in the *Sub-Postmaster*, the official organ of the National

Federation of Sub-Postmasters, of which body he is the Honorary Secretary. Mr. Cussons has laboured for some years to unite those of his own rank in the postal service, and it would appear from the official journal that there is every likelihood of his work meeting with the success it deserves in the near future, when the sub-postmasters hope to occupy that position with regard to the Department which they think their

services merit. The subject of our sketch was educated at Wakefield Grammar School, and in 1882 became assistant to his father, who carried on business as a chemist and druggist, and acted also as sub-postmaster of Ossett. In 1889 Mr. Cussons passed the Minor examination after a course of study at the South London School of Pharmacy, subsequently gaining experience as a pharmacist in some of the best businesses in London, Ireland, and the provinces. In 1892 Mr. Cussons, senior, resigned his business and position as sub-postmaster to his son. Mr. Cussons gave evidence on behalf of the country sub-postmasters before the Tweedmouth Committee in 1896, and again at the inquiry held by the Postmaster-General and the Secretary to

the Treasury in 1897, into the grievances of postal servants. In 1898 Mr. Cussons, through sickness and increasing work, was forced to resign his position as Honorary Secretary to the Federation, the members of which immediately elected him a Vice-President, so that his valued services should not be lost to them. Mr. Cussons is also a member of the Executive of the Dewsbury District Chemists' Association, at the formation of which he was present, and the appeal sent by the Association to the House of Lords recently was drawn up by him conjointly with Mr. Stead, of Heckmondwike.

THE estate of Sir Edward Frankland, K.C.B., F.R.S., &c., formerly President of the Chemical Society and Professor of Chemistry at the Royal School of Mines, who died in Norway on August 9, has been sworn at 138,627*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, the net personalty being 126,471*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Sir Edward's executors are his son, Percy Faraday Frankland, Professor of Chemistry, The Dell, Northfield, Worcestershire, and Samuel Wilks, M.D., 15 Wimpole Street. To each of his executors he bequeathed 200*l.* Sir Edward by his will confirmed the settlement made on his marriage, in May, 1875; he bequeathed his Star and Order of the Bath and the gold medal presented to him by the Royal Institution to his son, Frederick William Frankland, and to his son, Percy, his chemical instruments and his books relating to chemistry. He bequeathed to each of his unmarried daughters 500*l.*; to his cousin, Alice Silverwood, 200*l.*; to his secretary, Jane Lund, 2,000*l.*; and to his faithful assistant, William Thomas Burgess, 500*l.* He devised his freehold property, The Yews, to his said son, Percy Faraday Frankland, absolutely, and he left in trust for his daughters, Ellen Dorothea and Catherine Frances Helga Frankland, each 5,000*l.*, on the express condition that they relinquished their interests under his marriage settlement within six months of the testator's death, and he left his residuary estate in trust for his said son, Frederick William Frankland, and his daughters, Mrs. Sophie Jeannette Colenso and Mrs. Margaret Nanny West, but the shares of the two latter are to be 2,000*l.* each less than that of the son.

New Companies & Company News.

UNITED INDIGO AND CHEMICAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 250,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of makers of and dealers in extract, reduced or refined indigo, dyewares, dyewoods, acids, chemicals, dry-salters, cleansing-solutions, &c. Registered office, 26 Pall Mall, Manchester.

B. R. ROWLAND & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital 6,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of electrical- and mechanical engineers, smiths, cycle-makers, chemists, chemical-manufacturers, &c. The first directors are B. R. Rowland (governing director for life; special qualification, 3,000*l.*) and R. O. Rowland. Qualification of ordinary directors, 100*l.*

UNITED ICE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 40,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of ice and refrigerating machinery makers, chemists, druggists, dry-salters, &c. The first directors are E. B. Cargill, J. Watt, G. Hall, J. A. Smith, W. C. Bradley, T. Hamling, J. Leymans, T. Morill, J. Walton, and R. Blades. Qualification, 500*l.* (or 1,000*l.* held by a corporation nominating a director). Remuneration, as fixed by the company.

ENGLISH PAINTOFF (LIMITED).—Capital 30,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at 68 Clapham Common, Surrey, by C. S. Bailey, as "The English Paintoff Company," to acquire patent No. 4,249 of 1896, and to manufacture and deal in paint-removing preparations, oil colours, scap, proprietary articles, &c., C. S. Bailey is permanent managing director; special qualification 5,000 shares; remuneration 350*l.* per annum and 10 per cent. of the net profits. Registered office, 19-20 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

CAMERON, HERRIOT & CO.—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 7,000*l.*, in 5,200 5-per-cent. preference and 1,800 ordinary shares of 1*l.* each. Objects: To adopt an agreement with Robert Evan Cameron, John Pringle Herriot, and James McNorth, manufacturing chemists and merchants, Glasgow, and to carry on the business of manufacturing and



wholesale and retail dealers in raw and manufactured grocery goods and chemical preparations. The first subscribers are:—James M. Mann, merchant; James Logan, traveller; John P. Herriott, merchant; Robt. Evan Cameron, merchant; and Archd. Brown, warehouseman, all of 133 Brook Street, Glasgow; Peter Wotherspoon, provision-merchant, 36 Rosemount Street, Glasgow; Gavin McMillan, tea-merchant, 542 Springburn Road, Glasgow.

JESSE WINFIELD'S EPSOM EMBROCATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To manufacture and deal in patent and other medicines, specifics, embrocations, lotions, drinks, and remedies for human beings and animals. The first subscribers are:—W. G. Hetherington, 37 Pasley Road, S.E., private secretary; H. J. Mitchell, Oromwell House, 61 Kyverdale Road, Stoke Newington, N., gentleman; W. F. Russell, 67 North End Road, West Kensington, W., gentleman; J. A. Smith, Lyndhurst, 28 West Green Road, N., accountant; A. B. Hampson, Strafford Villa, Hainault Road, Leytonstone, clerk; H. F. Wharton, 62 Gauden Road, Clapham, S.W., clerk; and F. A. Evans, Castlerose, Earham Grove, Forest Gate, E., clerk. Table A mainly applies.

BOWTELL HERB AND DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturers, packers, and vendors of herbal and other pills, medicines, &c., carried on by Bowtell Brothers, at Sunbury-on-Thames, and to carry on the business of manufacturing chemists, herbalists, druggists, &c. The first subscribers are:—G. A. Lawrence, 172 Piccadilly, W., grocer; G. F. Lawrence, 216 Goswell Road, E.C., engineer; A. J. Lawrence, 172 Piccadilly, W., clerk; A. J. Bowtell, 2 Cambridge Terrace, Staines Road, Sunbury-on-Thames, herbalist; W. C. Buckland, 129 Claremont Road, Forest Gate, clerk; J. Horman, High Street, Carshalton, Surrey, draper; and H. F. Young, 135 Crystal Palace Road, Camberwell, clerk. Registered office, Egyptian Hall Yard, Piccadilly, W.

COLEMAN & PHILLIPS (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at Birmingham as "Coleman & Phillips," and to carry on the business of wholesale chemists, druggists, dyers, salters, oilmen, confectioners, sance, pickle, and aerated water manufacturers, &c. The subscribers are:—J. H. Hilton, 266 Stratford Road, Birmingham, confectioner; Geo. W. Elcock, 181 Albert Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, accountant; J. F. Edwards, 23 Temple Row, Birmingham, C.A.; J. Tod, 25 Frederick Road, Aston, Birmingham, manufacturer; T. H. Coleman, The Limes, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham, manufacturer; G. E. Judd, 161 Heathfield Road, Handsworth, traveller; and H. Smith, 105 Douglas Road, Handsworth, traveller. The first directors are A. W. Hopton, J. H. Hilton, T. H. Coleman and J. Tod. Qualification 100 shares.

TAYLOR'S DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED).—A dividend of 6 per cent. per annum on cumulative preference shares has been paid by the directors.

ANGLO-SICILIAN SULPHUR COMPANY (LIMITED).—The report for the year ended July 31 shows gross profits amounting to 127,368*l.*, and the net 93,232*l.* The Council proposes to pay a further dividend of 3 per cent. in addition to the same amount paid in March. Of the balance, 20 per cent., or 11,779*l.*, has been credited to the capital guarantee fund, 27,673*l.* to the general reserve fund, and 19,444*l.* is divisible as follows:—One-tenth, 1,944*l.*, tax free, to the preference shareholders, and nine-tenths to the ordinary shares, or 17,500*l.*, with which the Council recommend payment of a dividend of 6*l.* per share, free of tax, being 50 per cent. on each ordinary share.

A. & F. PEARS (LIMITED).—The report of the directors of this company for the half-year ended on June 30 states that the net profit for the year, after carrying 3,738*l.* to depreciation fund, was 54,607*l.*, and making, with 1,544*l.* carried forward from 1897-93, a total of 56,151*l.* Deducting debenture interest and interim dividends on preference and ordinary shares, amounting together to 26,400*l.*, and carrying to reserve fund 5,000*l.*, there remains a balance of 24,751*l.* Out of this amount the directors recommend the payment of a dividend for the half-year ended June 30 last, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the preference shares, which will absorb 6,000*l.*, and the payment of a

dividend for the half-year at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares, making 10 per cent. for the year, which will require 15,600*l.* leaving a balance to be carried forward of 3,151*l.* Commenting on this the *Financial Times* says that in the last four reports the balance of profit available for dividends has steadily declined as follows:—

1895-96.....	£72,945	1897-98.....	£62,044
1896-97.....	66,995	1898-99.....	56,151

Ten years at this rate of retrogression, continues the *F.T.*, will see no available balance at all. In each year the sum placed to depreciation has been virtually identical, and a regular allocation of 5,000*l.* to reserve has been made, so that the various reports are on all fours.

MAYPOLE SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED).—A meeting of creditors of this company was held at the Holborn Restaurant on September 28, under an order of the High Court for the purpose of considering a scheme of management proposed between the debenture-holders and the creditors of the company. By the proposed scheme the shareholders in the old company would receive in the new company shares of the same amount, carrying liability of 2*s.* per share on the preference and 1*s.* per share on the ordinary shares. The first mortgage debenture-holders were to receive first mortgage debentures in the new company equal to their holding in the old company. An issue of second mortgage debentures, carrying 6 per cent. interest to the creditors to the amount of their debts, was also contemplated. The scheme had already been adopted by the holders of ordinary, preference, and debenture shares, and if the creditors passed a resolution in favour of it, and the Court sanctioned it, the new company would at once be registered, the shares and debentures allotted, and the concern would start afresh, with a cash working capital of about 12,500*l.* and free of debt, if the shareholders took up the shares as it was believed they would. The chances were that if the concern was stopped there would be nothing for anybody except the first mortgage debenture-holders. Mr. Waller moved a resolution approving the scheme on behalf of the creditors. In reply to a creditor the company's solicitor said the creditors were under 25,000*l.*; the querist thereupon pointed out that the company were taking power to issue 25,000*l.* The solicitor responded that they might not all be issued. Mr. A. H. Deakin (managing director) said the amount of debentures already issued in the old company was 15,500*l.* If the scheme were carried out, in addition to the 12,500*l.* they would have the book-debts (9,886*l.*) to work upon. The stock in hand was 10,000*l.*, of which 2,000*l.* to 3,000*l.* represented soap, and the remainder advertising material. It was proposed to have three directors—one each representing the shareholders, debenture-holders, and creditors. The resolution was then carried. Five of the largest creditors were appointed as a committee to select a representative and communicate with the liquidator.

Marriages.

BOWMAN—GRAHAM.—At the Imperial Hotel, Edinburgh, on September 26, by the Rev. Hugh Cameron, Newington Parish, Edinburgh, Alexander Nasmyth Bowman, chemist, Lochgelly, to Margaret Thompson, daughter of the late Mr. Alex. Graham, chemist, Lochgelly.

CHILD—RUCK.—On October 3, at St. Saviour's Church, Haverstock Hill, N.W., Josiah F. Child to Jessie Cecilia, daughter of Mr. Thomas Ruck, Crown Lodge, Haverstock Hill, N.W.

Deaths.

AUSTEN LEIGH.—We regret to report the death of Mr. Cholmeley Austen Leigh, senior partner of Messrs. Spottiswoode & Co., New Street Square, at his country residence, Kingston Hill, on October 2. Mr. Austen Leigh was the eldest son of the late vicar of Bray, and in his early days was called to the Bar. In 1862 he entered the firm of Spottiswoode & Co., and on his work in this great printing-house brought to bear wide literary culture, and a sympathetic nature which endeared him to the staff in New Street Square.

BREMIDGE.—At 72 Great Russell Street, W.C., on October 1, after a long illness, Mrs. Richard Bremridge.

FORSYTH.—On October 2, at 54 Dresden Road, Highgate, N., Mr. R. Forsyth, late of Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb. Aged 54. Mr. Forsyth was a native of Portobello, Scotland, and commenced his business career with Messrs. J. F. Macfarlan & Co., Edinburgh, afterwards coming to London to enter the employment of Messrs. Evans, Le-cher & Webb with whom he was for thirty-five years, being head warehouseman at the time of his death.

GREENISH.—On September 28, at 20 New Street, Dorset Square, N.W., Mr. Thomas Greenish, F.O.S., F.R.M.S., pharmaceutical chemist, in his 82nd year. "Thomas Greenish, 30 Conduit Street," is a line which occurs in the first list of Associates of the Pharmaceutical Society. He was then (1841) an assistant in Godfrey & Cooke's, and doubtless it was owing to Mr. William Ince's influence that Mr. Greenish became associated with the Society, of which he remained so faithful an adherent for fifty-eight years. For a long time he was content to be an obscure member of the Society, for, although he began to read papers at the evening meetings when he was eight-and-twenty, it was not until he had passed the meridian of life that



the sterling qualities of the man began to be appreciated in pharmaceutical circles. Mr. Greenish had his own way to carve, and after leaving the Conduit Street pharmacy to set up for himself in New Street, Dorset Square, where he steadily built up a select business, he devoted what leisure he had to microscopic subjects. About twelve years ago he acquired Godfrey & Cooke's pharmacy in Conduit Street, in which he was formerly an assistant. Mr. Greenish came to the front in pharmaceutical politics in the late sixties, and in 1871—the Poisons Regulations year—when a determined effort was made to unseat the President of the Society, Mr. G. W. Sandford (which almost succeeded, for Mr. Sandford was fourteenth on the list, with but three votes between him and the fifteenth, Mr. John Owen, of Islington). Mr. Greenish was elected to the Council along with Mr. John Shaw (Liverpool), they unseating Messrs. George Dymond and John Abraham. Mr. Greenish had been an unsuccessful candidate in 1870. About this time Mr. Greenish began those periodical visits to the Continent which helped to make him to continental pharmacists the personification of English pharmacy. Austria, Germany, and Russia were most familiar to him; but he also visited other European countries, and became well acquainted with the conditions of pharmacy in each of them, so that he was generally able on his return to communicate entertaining papers to the Pharmaceutical Society in regard to what he had heard and seen. As a member of the Council he was a quiet worker, and his colleagues showed their confidence in him by electing him Treasurer in 1878. This office he held for two years, giving it up to succeed Mr. Sandford in the presidency in 1880. No one knew better than Mr. Greenish how disadvantageous it was to follow in the presidential chair a man of Mr. Sandford's calibre. He had been scarcely two months in the position when the fatal House of Lords' decision in regard to company-pharmacy brought him and the Council face to face with a difficulty which is still with us. At the first meeting of the Council following the House of Lords' decision it was resolved to prepare a Bill to amend the Pharmacy Act. There was not much spirit in the business; indeed, the President went away to Russia, and did not return until after the October meeting, so that it was not till January, 1881, that the Bill was brought forward

by the Council. The six months' silence did not put the trade in the best frame of mind for receiving the measure, which, instead of dealing solely with the corporation evil, included clauses respecting Scotch examiners, examination regulations, registration, the widows' clauses, death certificates, shop registration, medical prescriptions, penalties, patent medicines, assistants, and exemption from jury service. The Bill did not meet with anything like unanimous approval, even in the Council, and it was never introduced into Parliament. In the second year of Mr. Greenish's office the International Pharmaceutical Congress met in London, and it fell to him, on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society, to welcome the members. His acquaintance with continental pharmacists was in this instance of peculiar value. Mr. Greenish was succeeded in the presidency by Mr. Carteighe, and remained on the Council until 1895, when advancing years dictated his retirement. During his later years on the Council he was most interested in benevolence, education, and research, and it was largely through his influence that the Research Laboratory was started, although the lines taken in it were not to his liking. In 1888-87 he was President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. His address in the first year was on Provincial Education, and in the second year he made a bold attack on factory-made articles. Until the beginning of this year Mr. Greenish continued his interest in pharmacy and pharmaceutical affairs. He was an unassuming man, kindly in nature, and thorough in all that he undertook. His influence was more felt privately than publicly, for his colleagues knew they could rely upon his judgment, and they were wont to consult him when a move had to be made, so that the part that he played in pharmacy during the past thirty years must be reckoned by more than his public utterances. The management of his business has latterly devolved upon his elder son, Mr. T. Edward Greenish, a former pharmaceutical examiner. His second son, Mr. H. G. Greenish, is Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy to the Pharmaceutical Society. The funeral of Mr. Greenish took place at Kensal Green Cemetery on October 2.

JESSOP.—On October 2, suddenly, at Herne Bay railway station, Mr. John Joseph Jessop, senior partner of the firm of Jessop & Co., oilmen, drug and chemical merchants, &c., St. Mary Axe, E.C. Aged 60.

METTERS.—On October 3, at the Frankfort Pharmacy, Plymouth, Stanley Charles, son of W. H. and E. A. Metters. Aged 23.

PADDOCK.—At Bootle, on September 23, Mr. Thomas Paddock, chemist and druggist. Aged 62. Deceased gentleman carried on business in the borough for many years in Stanley Road and Derby Road. He was a Town Councillor for six years, and was widely known and esteemed in the borough and district. In respect for his memory the flag at Bootle Town Hall was lowered to half-mast until after the funeral, which took place on September 26. The late Mr. Paddock was an ardent Liberal in politics and a member of Trinity Presbyterian Church.

RUSS.—Mr. Karl Russ, who died, in Berlin, on September 29, aged 66 years, was originally a pharmacist, but abandoned his profession to devote himself to writing on natural science, publishing several works. Later he gave himself up entirely to bird-study, and brought out a paper in 1872, called "Die gefiederte Welt" ("The Feathered World"). He soon became a recognised authority on this subject. In 1865 and 1866 he brought out a series of essays, entitled "Ausplaudereien aus der Apotheke" ("Pharmacy Talks"), in the Garten Laube, which brought him into bad odour with pharmacists.

WALKER.—On August 26, Mr. John Walker, chemist and druggist, 34 Conduit Street, W. Aged 64.

WATSON.—At Laceby, on September 27, Mr. Horace Watson, chemist and druggist. Aged 86.

WITHEY.—On September 25, at Stroud, Mr. Wm. Hy. Withey, chemist and druggist. Aged 88. The deceased gentleman entered his father's business, in High Street, Stroud, when he was 11 years old, and, in conjunction with his brother Felix, he succeeded to the concern early in the forties. He took a very active part in public affairs. He was a member of the old Town Commissioners and its succeeding body, the Local Board, a churchwarden, charity feeoffee, director and chairman of the gas company, and a member of the Burial Board.

Legal Reports.

A Cow-blister Case.

AT the Waterford Quarter Sessions on September 28, before Judge Fitzgerald, an action was brought by Patrick Higgins, Granagh Castle, against Mr. Henry Bell, chemist, Waterford, to recover damages and the price of a cow, the death of which the plaintiff alleged was caused by the use of a certain cow-blister supplied by the defendant. Michael Higgins, son of plaintiff, deposed to purchasing the bottle of blister produced from Mr. Bell's shop.

The bottle was labelled "Bell's Veteriner Blister," and the directions were "Cut the hair close and rub well in."

Witness, continuing, said that a part of the label on the bottle was scratched out. He saw the man who sold him the bottle scratch it before he handed it over.

Mr. Patrick Higgins deposed he was owner of the cow, which was suffering from a lump on the right shoulder. He had considerable experience in treating cattle, and knew the proper treatment. His herdsman applied the blister obtained from Mr. Bell, under his direction.

The blister was applied the morning after purchase, and when the cow was let out the same afternoon she staggered and fell against the wall. She died five days afterwards. He then went to Mr. Bell's and saw Mr. Burchall, whom he asked for a cow-blister, the same as he had supplied to his son previously. He also saw Mr. Burchall scratch the label, as his son told him he had seen him do. He got two bottles and took them to Mr. Dobbyn, veterinary surgeon. After a conversation with Mr. Dobbyn he returned to Mr. Bell's and told him the cow died as a result of the blister, and he intended taking legal proceedings against him. Mr. Burchall asked him not to take proceedings, and said if he had seen the cow he would have ordered another blister for her. He asked witness not to expose him. He had got cow-blisters before from Mr. Bell's, and found them all right, but this one, he asserted, was not suitable, as it killed the cow. He got the second bottle for the purpose of analysis. The animal was in perfect health, and could not lick the place where the blister was applied.

His Honour: If the lump on the shoulder was doing no harm, why didn't you leave it alone?

Witness: She was going a bit lame on the right shoulder. My point is that I sent for a blister, and what I got killed my cow, and I will bet you 20l. that what is in that bottle, if applied to a cow, will kill her within a week.

Richard Meehan deposed to applying the blister according to the directions on the bottle. He rubbed it in for fifteen minutes.

His Honour: What was the effect of the blister?

Witness: The skin and flesh was swollen, and it burned the neck, so that she could not stoop down to graze. She appeared to be in dreadful pain.

His Honour: Did you rub this blister in with your hand?

—I did.

And was your hand anything the worse for it?—No.

In further cross-examination, witness said he did not notice anything wrong with her tongue to show that she licked the spot.

Mr. Dobbyn was next called, but did not answer, and Mr. Thornton submitted that he was entitled to a dismissal.

His Honour, however, said he would hear the case out.

Mr. Burchall said he was a registered druggist in the employment of Mr. Bell, and had sold a great deal of the liquid blister. It was composed of cantharides, oil, and turpentine. These blisters are made in large quantities.

His Honour: How is it that there is an extra quantity of cantharides in this bottle?

Witness explained that the cantharides was weighed out first, put into the bottle, the olive oil and the turpentine added, and the bottle well shaken. There could be no extra quantity of cantharides in any of the bottles.

Cross-examined as to scratching out a portion of the label, witness said he took out the word "horse" and was going to write in "cow," only he was in too great a hurry.

Witness, continuing his evidence, said plaintiff told him the first blister had been beneficial, and had cured the animal, and that the second bottle was for a very bad case

of swelling on the shoulder, neck, and throat. He denied asking plaintiff not to expose him.

Mr. Harry Whalley, an assistant in Mr. Bell's establishment, deposed that he was in the habit of making up these liquid blisters under the directions of Mr. Frederick Bell. The batch from which this particular bottle was taken was made up about two months ago. The cantharides was put in first, and the oil afterwards.

Mr. Frederick Bell, L.P.S.I., stated that the blisters were made up under his supervision. There was nothing in the blister of a hurtful character if properly applied.

Mr. T. J. O'Sullivan, L.P.S.I., who said he had come there as an entirely independent witness, was of opinion that the blister in question was rather weaker than usually sold. The ordinary blister was double the strength at least, and would not work these extraordinary results even if there was twice the quantity of cantharides in it. It was a properly prepared blister.

Mr. Logan, veterinary surgeon, said the blister was a proper one under the circumstances. The stuff must have gone down the cow's throat. She could not have died otherwise. It was impossible for such a blister to cause death.

His Honour decided that Mr. Bell was in no way responsible. What was asked for was a cow-blister, and a proper cow-blister was given. Whatever the consequence was, Mr. Higgins took upon himself to send for this bottle, and to use it. He got nothing incorrect, and if anything arose from it it was due to improper use. On these grounds he dismissed the action.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

CAMPHORATED OIL.

AT the Pontypool Police Court on September 30, Thomas Evans was fined 10s. for selling camphorated oil which was 75 per cent. deficient in camphor.

MILK OF SULPHUR.

AT Barnsley on September 29, Joseph Clarkson, manager of the Clayton West branch of the Scissett Co-operative Society, was charged with selling milk of sulphur which Mr. A. H. Allen, Public Analyst, certified as consisting of sulphur 44 per cent. and hydrated calcium sulphate 56 per cent. For the defendant it was stated that the preparation had been in stock a long time; very little of it was sold, and he did not know it was otherwise than a proper preparation. A fine of 5s. and costs was imposed.

Compensation for Wrongful Dismissal.

AT the Sheerness County Court on September 26, Frank Mitchell sued the Sheppey Glue and Chemical-works Company (Limited) for 15l. damages for wrongful dismissal. It was alleged that the plaintiff, who was clerk and cashier, improperly kept the books. Judge Selfe, however, gave judgment for the full amount claimed, being three months' salary, and costs.

Bankruptcy Reports.

Re CHARLES O. MARSH, Tiverton, Selly Oak, and High Street, Selly Oak, trading as a Chemist.

THE trustee in this failure reports that he has completed the realisation of the estate, and after meeting the expenses incident to the bankruptcy, and satisfying the preferential creditors, he is enabled to pay a first and final dividend of 4s. 6d. in the pound.

Re JOSEPH CORNELIUS, 22 Fore Street, Teignmouth, Devonshire, Chemist, late Brewer.

THE first meeting of the creditors of this debtor was held at the office of the Official Receiver, at Exeter, on September 28. Debtor's statement of affairs showed liabilities amounting to 467l. 19s. 1d., and assets 478l. 13s. 4d.

The debtor commenced business at Teignmouth about twelve months ago with a capital of from 80% to 100% in cash, and the freehold of the brewery and certain property at Teignmouth, which was mortgaged for 850%, but he estimated its value at that time at 2,000%. Prior to commencing at Teignmouth he was out of business for two years, before which he carried on business as a chemist at Newton Abbot for seven years. The unsecured creditors include two cash creditors for 165%, one for 45% for rent, and three for 77% 10s. 6d. for sums over 10% for goods sold; the remainder are for sums under 10%, chiefly for goods. The usual order was made, and the debtor subsequently underwent his public examination before the Deputy-Registrar.

Re DAVID PATTERSON, Middle Street, Consett, Northumberland, late Chemist.

THE following are amongst the creditors in this failure:—

	£	s.	d.
Bland Brothers, Newcastle ...	13	4	10
Bourne, Johnson & Latimer, London ...	17	7	2
Crook, J. ...	25	0	0
Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool ...	137	12	1
Glendinning, W., & Son, Newcastle ...	10	10	6
Jewsbury & Brown, Manchester ...	40	15	4
Mason, J. (Limited), Newcastle ...	11	4	3

Re PETER DUTRULLE, 27 Orando Road, Clapham, Drug-merchant.

THE public examination of this bankrupt was held at the Wandsworth Bankruptcy Court on September 28, before Mr. Registrar Willoughby. The debtor had filed accounts showing gross liabilities 4,089% 1s. 3d., of which 1,440% 12s. 11d. is unsecured and 2,045% 10s. partly secured (less estimated value of securities, 1,200%), and liabilities on accommodation bills, 500% (expected to rank); total to rank, 2,851% 2s. 11d. The assets disclosed are: Furniture, 30%; half-share of claim for damages, &c., amounting to 24,000% (the subject of litigation), 3,000%; and book-debt, 12%. There are preference creditors for 37% 18s 4d., and there is an estimated surplus of 140% 18s. 9d. The Official Receiver pointed out in his remarks that debtor at first disclosed no assets, but now he estimates his assets at 2,992%. Examined by the Assistant Official Receiver, bankrupt said that for three years preceding the receiving-order he had been in business on his own account as a commission agent in the drug-trade. He had also been in the employ of a firm who paid him about 2% 5s. per week. He had no banking-account or books showing how he expended his money. Originally he was in business as a drug-merchant in partnership with Mr. A. Solomons. The partnership commenced in 1867 or 1869, but they were not content with their own line of trade, and in 1890 they purchased a patent for cement-grinding mills. They entered into contracts for the erection of such mills, and sublet them, as they did not know anything about this trade. Over one they spent 1,400% in rectifying defects and indemnifying the purchaser for being kept waiting. Subsequently they took proceedings against a society in Belgium for 24,000% for damages and repayment of the sums they had paid. The action was commenced in 1893 or January, 1894, and Mr. Solomons was chiefly interested therein. He did not think anything would be received from that, but he had returned 3,000% as an asset, as the people could pay. He did not know Mr. Solomons's whereabouts, and the only address he could give was "Care of Blackford & Co., Walbrook." Apart from this action, he had had no property of his own since the dissolution except certain furniture and some property in France. When the dissolution took place the business was sold to Dutrulle & Co. (Limited), of which he was a director. The company practically consisted of himself and another. The company took over all the assets and 500% of the liabilities. The remainder of the debts (1,100%) the partners were to settle. They were, therefore, insolvent. The creditors were paid 10s. in the pound on account, and the balance was to be paid out of any proceeds that were received in connection with their action. He was managing director to Dutrulle & Co. (Limited) up till July, 1895, when the company went into liquidation. He had some property in France, but it was mortgaged, and sold on behalf of a creditor. He knew

he was insolvent in January, 1894, and the only expectation he had of being able to pay his debts was from what could be recovered in the lawsuit. He owed 560% under accommodation bills, which Mr. Burge (the petitioning creditor) accepted, and which he had had to pay. The examination was adjourned.

Deed of Arrangement.

Bell, James Alexander, jun., 2 Marmion Road, Hoylake, late wholesale druggist. Trustee, Benjamin Howorth, 26 North John Street, Liverpool, chartered accountant. Dated, September 29; filed, September 30. Secured creditors, 3,958%; liabilities unsecured, 1,083% 19s. 2d.; estimated net assets, 418%. The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Branch & Lette, Liverpool ..	19	0	0
Camper & Nicholson, Gosport ..	23	0	0
Foot, J., & Son, London ..	12	0	0
Friedenthal, F., Preston ..	34	0	0
Hatton, J., Sons & Co., Liverpool ..	237	0	0
Hutchinson, M., & Co., Liverpool ..	40	0	0
Lapthorne & Ratsey, Gosport ..	92	0	0
Lilly, Addinsell & Co., Liverpool ..	10	0	0
National Telephone Company, Birkenhead ..	10	0	0
Pascall, Atkey & Son, West Cowes ..	72	0	0
Ravenscroft, J., & Co., Liverpool ..	12	0	0
Smith, J., Preston ..	167	0	0
The Don, Liverpool ..	26	0	0
White & Sons, Liverpool ..	135	0	0
White Brothers, Southampton ..	20	0	0
Whittle, Son & Stott, Liverpool ..	67	0	0
Wylie & Lochhead, Glasgow ..	22	0	0

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Forbes, R. T., Sandiacre, Derbyshire, and Smith, H. G., late Breaston, Derbyshire, now Keyworth, Nottingham, under the style of Forbes & Smith, surgeons and physicians.

Business Changes.

Notices of changes in the retail trade, and opening of new businesses, are inserted in this section free of charge, if properly authenticated.

MR. H. S. FARGHER has removed from near the Bridge in The Hayes, Cardiff, to premises in Caroline Street.

MESSRS. STEVE JONES & Co. have opened a shop in Pontefract Avenue, Cardiff.

MUNYON'S HOMOEOPATHIC HOME-REMEDY COMPANY, late of 121 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C., have removed to more commodious premises at Regent House, Regent Street, W.

MR. FRESHFIELD REYNOLDS, pharmaceutical chemist, Harrogate and Leeds, has purchased the business at 23 Barton Street, Gloucester, lately carried on by Mr. E. S. Taylor under the style of W. Sharpe & Son.

MESSRS. GEORGE HARDY & Co., chemists, have removed to 18 Gray's Inn Road, Holborn, W.C., their wholesale business, which has been carried on at 10 Fulham Road, Brompton, S.W., for nearly a century.

MR. ROWLAND DIXON, for some years assistant to Mr. C. O. Morrisson, of West Street, Sheffield, has commenced business at the Endcliffe Pharmacy, which occupies a commanding position opposite the entrance-gates of Sheffield's most popular park. It is in a rapidly-growing suburb.

SCENE IN AN AMERICAN DRUG-STORE.—Pretty Young Lady: "I am looking for something real nice for a young man." Gallant Assistant: "Then why don't you look in the mirror?" She was so flustered that he managed to sell her four different things that she did not want before she recovered.

Correspondence.

In writing letters for publication correspondents should adopt a concise, but not abbreviated, style. They are requested to write on one side of the paper only. Letters, with or without a nom-de-plume, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer.

Notice to Correspondents.

Queries should be written on separate pieces of paper, and the regulations printed under the sections to which they apply should be strictly observed.

Fulham Vestry Raid on Chemists.

SIR,—Two different prescriptions were sent round to the chemists, one with pot. iodid., and the one we made up was as follows:—

Ammon. iodidi	...	...	...	3iv.
Syr. aurant.	...	...	...	3i.
Aq. ad	...	...	...	3vi.

Two teaspoonfuls three times a day in a wineglassful of water.

We heard nothing further of it, our ammon. iod. being in good condition. Probably the two chemists you mention in last issue of *C. & D.* were out of ammon. iod., or it was unfit to use.

Your, &c.

E. L. THOMAS.

The Eastbourne Fatality.

SIR,—The lamentable occurrence reported in the daily papers and commented on by *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* brings to mind a similar circumstance that occurred several years since, with this difference—the life of the patient was sacrificed, whilst the prescriber and also dispenser escaped. The last named feeling certain that the death was not due to his compound, took a dose of it and immediately fell, foaming at the mouth and unconscious. By dint of medical skill, however, he was saved, thus receiving a practical comment on his own accuracy. A medico (since deceased) thus expressed himself on the subject: "What a fool the man must have been to take his own physic! I should have put the bottle in my pocket and given a certificate, 'Died in a fit,' and no one would have been any the wiser." During an experience of over sixty years, I have known of several mishaps arising from the ignorance or carelessness of surgery-dispensers, but this is the first instance that has come to my knowledge in which the doctor has suffered for his own inadvertency.

Although regretting the loss of a useful member of the profession, I think the representatives of chemists and druggists should approach the Lord Chancellor, insisting on the division of the two most responsible professions of the day, after the continental method, which ensures the honour both of physician and of the pharmacist, and the safety of the patient.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

Kew, October 3.

GOODROM MUMBRAY.

Monthly Drug-auctions.

SIR,—We are strongly in favour of fortnightly sales as hitherto held, and, so far, have heard not one good reason for the proposed alteration. It is urged that in consequence of fortnightly sales the same goods come up time after time without finding buyers, and at last Thursday's auctions, when galbanum gum was offered for the fifth or sixth time, a prominent home-trade druggist urged this as a proof of the needlessness of fortnightly sales. Unfortunately, however, for his argument, these goods were offered by brokers who only have a sale every four or six weeks, and a reference to their catalogues will show that, usually, a very large proportion of their goods are bought in. On the other hand, there are many articles that readily sell at the fortnightly auctions; and the frequency of such auctions is a great convenience to importers, and gives London a decided advantage over Hamburg and other continental ports. One by one these advantages are disappearing, thanks to dock-companies and others. Let us keep the few we have, and try to encourage shippers to send us their goods for sale. No doubt monthly sales would prove more profitable to certain dealers, but this is a question which

should be judged broadly; and we hope therefore that importers, whose interest in the question is by far the most important, will make themselves heard and their influence felt.

Yours faithfully,

EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS. (130/90)

"Much Cry and Little Wool."

SIR,—Your Editorial of last week is remarkable, in my opinion, for "much cry and little wool." I must, however, protest against your continuous thimblebricking with facts. You try to make my committee ridiculous in saying we would at once take a test-case (this, by the way, is a small part of the particular statement).¹ You assert that we cannot go behind a House of Lords decision. Permit me to say that public opinion is behind the House of Lords, and that we not only can, but must and will go behind their decision, by some means or other; therefore dogmatism in this relation is foolish. What is the fact? The judgment of the House of Lords has brought about so anomalous and unjust a state of affairs as to only need exposing to have the absurdity acknowledged. We would do this, and the clearest way of bringing an object-lesson is to take a test-case. That the case may be won, lost, or non-suited is not pertinent to the argument.

In illustration of the value we can attach to your assertions, let me draw attention to one of very many instances of misrepresentation. On page 127 [*C. & D.*, July 22] you say: "Third there were the Blackburn proposals, which claim for the pharmacist a measure of trade protection in the exercise of his calling, for which he has been specially educated and examined—i.e., the practice of the art of pharmacy and a monopoly of pharmaceutical products." You really must be aware that this conclusion can only be arrived at by illegitimate exaggeration, because—(1) Blackburn has never made any "proposals"! We have always recognised that no body but the Pharmaceutical Council was competent for such work. We merely claim to have gone to the root of the mischief, and stripped the question of side-issues. We have expressed ourselves as ready to take all the consequences of just legislation, even as we claim simple justice. We have asserted that the Act of 1868 was serious legislation, that its intention was personal qualification and to bring under the scope of personal qualification the handling and distribution of potent or dangerous drugs. (2) From our entrance into this controversy the cardinal principle with us has been that trade issues in any shape or form were outside the sphere of discussion. This has been asserted times without number. We have gone further perhaps in giving, as we think, good reasons for believing that the common sense of the nation will support our arguments.

In conclusion, Sir, whether you went for it twenty or forty years ago, you do not appear to realise now that this "personal qualification" is a matter of principle, and as such on it there can be no question of compromise.

Yours faithfully,

Blackburn, October 3.

R. LORD GIFFORD.

Public Dispensers' Associations.

SIR,—Having attended the meeting of the Poor-law Dispensers' Association which was held at the Sessions Hotel, Clerkenwell, on Friday evening, September 29, to take part in the discussion over our recent success with the L.G.B. in having our maximum salary increased to 180*l.* per annum, also to tender due thanks for the energy and tenacity of the leaders in the salary movement, I was much disappointed with the unfavourable reception of the next business on the agenda—viz., the resolution introduced by Mr. Clark, of Paddington, on the advisability of immediate amalgamation with the Public Dispensers' Association, a course which should be adopted without delay for various reasons, but chiefly to hold together the organisation for future beneficial purposes. I have always looked upon the formation of the two associations as a great error, being frequently the means of many misunderstandings, not only amongst public dis-

* Mr. Gifford's exact words were: "In your committee's opinion the question of title should be fought, in the first place, at once by a test-case, which at the very least would demonstrate the law's absurdity; in the second, on the Companies Bill; and, in the third, whenever or wherever a fight can be had."—Ed.

dispensers themselves, but at times in the announcements of the meetings of the respective associations in some of our trade journals. Before the formation of the two I advocated through your columns the advisability of resuscitating the Poor-law Dispensers' Association, with the result that I got into communication with Messrs. Jones and Miller, who, in conjunction with myself, after a few private meetings decided (owing to the desire of County Council and hospital dispensers) to convene a public meeting and put it to the vote whether a Public Dispensers' Association should be formed (we Poor-law dispensers to form a section), or a Poor-law Dispensers' Association only. This meeting was held at Gray's Inn Road on November 9, 1897, Mr. Jones in the chair, when by the voting of nineteen Poor-law dispensers out of a possible twenty-six public dispensers present from all sources a Public Dispensers' Association was formed; seventeen Poor-law dispensers were enrolled as members, and paid a provisional subscription, after which many Poor-law dispensers (including myself) were voted to offices on the Council.

The day following this event, Poor-law dispensers were summoned to a meeting at Westminster Bridge Road. I attended, and, to my great surprise, the very same Poor-law dispensers who voted for a Public Dispensers' Association in preference to a Poor-law Dispensers' Association, who were enrolled as members of the former and some of whom had accepted offices in it, agreed there and then—again under the chairmanship of Mr. Jones—to abandon the association just formed and form a Poor-law Dispensers' Association. The result of this anomalous proceeding was that many Poor-law dispensers of my acquaintance at once disconnected themselves from both associations, by which reason much valuable assistance was lost. The Poor-law Dispensers' Association, as an isolated body, has, as far as the increase of salary is concerned, been successful; at the same time I feel confident that the same success might have been accomplished as a section of the Public Dispensers' Association, for there was no reason why the salary subject (or any other one) could not have been considered by them only, or even a special meeting convened for that purpose.

Numerically speaking we are not a large body, and for that reason if we gave ourselves up to the Public Dispensers' Association, and so formed a section of a large association, we would then secure a permanent and satisfactory relationship between all branches of public dispensers, and by that means exercise our functions over the whole area—not portions—as well as establish an association of some stability financially, intellectually, and, not the least important, numerically. To keep this or any association on the rails and moving in the right direction, members should, as far as possible, attend the meetings. It is this that ensures success, but, unfortunately, there is often great apathy shown when men are asked to combine and help themselves; it is then we find out that the great factors of human energy are the desire for self-preservation and the pushing to the front of the proverbial willing horse. Some men pay their subscription and consider their duty at an end, whereas it has only begun; others take it for granted that the receipt for their membership is also a licence for their absence; some have no time, others have prior engagements; but I think when a man becomes a member of an association for mutual benefit it behoves him to see and to be seen, to hear and to be heard. If we are to continue to improve our positions socially and financially it is not only necessary for us to be united, but to endeavour to educate the public to sufficiently understand and appreciate the value of our services, and this cannot be done by burying ourselves in obscurity, evading our work, or ignoring intellectual improvement. No; we should have frequent meetings, each with a good programme, including discussions and lectures, the nature of which should not only prevent the decay of existing knowledge, but supply fresh material, the assimilation of which would keep us in up-to-date information. By the expression "evading our work," I mean that where time and circumstances will permit we should make many, if not all, our preparations, which work (with dispensing) is the literal translation of that part of the indentures of the old apothecaries' pupil which read "the art and mystery of the profession," but which I regret to say has gone never to return. With dispensers the chief cause is that the management of the various public institutions

invariably attach so little importance to dispensing that they think it can be done as quickly as soda-water bottling, and for that reason the dispenser for years has had no other alternative than to rely on the wholesale druggist, who has now almost entirely supplanted the dispensing chemist, taken over "his art and mystery," and with it a corresponding portion of his public value and appreciation. The duties of the dispensing chemist seem still further encroached upon by manufacturers of pills, stock-mixtures, tablets, &c., to meet the demands of the medical profession, who are thus enabled to dispense for themselves as easily as a grocer sells packet baking-powder. But is the sick benefited by the introduction of this ready-made physic? I have already encroached too far upon your valuable space; but permit me to finish with a few words on the qualification-question, which frequently raises discussion at these association-meetings. When we say "The sun shines," we introduce a phrase which is undebatable; so, also, when we say that of the three qualifications accepted by the L.G.B.—viz., the Assistants' certificate of the Apothecaries' Hall, the Army Compounders' certificate, and the qualifications granted by the Pharmaceutical Society—the last is the best it is equally undebatable; but surely no pharmaceutical man would have the ill-feeling to think anything the less of men who have obtained their appointments by a qualification as legal as his own. I think it very bad policy for all dispensers who are now in the Poor-law service, no matter what their qualification, not to endeavour to do their utmost to raise the standard for our appointments, as this must necessarily benefit the whole body, socially and financially.

Yours truly,

S. BOYD DONNAN,

Hon. Treasurer, Public Dispensers' Association.
28 Goring Road, Bowes Park, N., October 2.

Dispensing Notes.

This section is intended for the elucidation of dispensing difficulties. Subscribers and their employes may contribute to it, criticising any of the following notes or contributing notes on prescriptions which they have found to be of real interest.

Australian Polypharmacy.

The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia gives the following prescription, which was dispensed by a Melbourne pharmacist. The medical practitioner who wrote it is, it appears, in the habit of writing long prescriptions:—

Ammon. chlorid.	...	...	...	3iij.
Ext. glycyrrhizæ	...	...	...	3iij.
Pot. iodid.	...	...	...	3j.
Acid. carbolicæ	...	...	...	3ss.
Acid. hydrocyan.	...	...	...	3ss.
Vin. ipecac.	...	...	...	3ss.
Liq. hyd. perchlor.	...	...	...	3ss.
Syrupi tolutani	...	...	...	fl 3vj.
Tr. cubebæ	...	...	...	fl 3ij.
Balsam. copaibæ	...	...	...	3ss.
Tr. scillæ	...	...	...	3ij.
Tr. digitalis	...	...	...	3ij.
Ætheris chlorici	...	...	...	3ij.
Liq. dialysat.	...	...	...	3j.
Tr. valer. ammon.	...	...	...	fl 3ss.
Tr. polygalæ seneg.	...	...	...	fl 3j.
Inf. ejusdem	...	...	...	(no quantity ordered)

Agitate ph. bene.

3vj. sent.

Syr. Calc. Lactophos. and Sod. Salicyl.

SIR,—How should the following prescription be dispensed?—

Syr. calc. lactophos....	...	...	...	m xxx.
Sodii salicylat.	...	...	...	gr. ij.
Aq. carui ad	...	...	...	3ij.
Mitte	3iij.			

OUNCE VIAL. (127/10.)

[We presume that our correspondent has obtained a precipitate of salicylic acid in the mixture he dispensed. We have tried to get this, and have failed, as neither lactic acid nor phosphoric acid in the limited amount present in the syrup decomposes salicylate of sodium.]

Bismuth and Mucilage.

Bismuth, subnit.	5ij.
Mucilag. tragacanth.	3iiss.
Liq. morph. hydr.	5ij.
Spt. chlorof.	5ij.
Aq. menth. pip. ad	5xij.

This mixture has turned out very badly, although we have tried several different ways of dispensing it. How should it be done?

Yours truly,

OUNCE VIAL. (127/10.)

[As this is an old trouble we give a somewhat full reply premising with a reference to "The Art of Dispensing," page 25, where the formation of clot in bismuth mixtures is referred to. Bismuth subnitrate is a very unmanageable salt to dispense in a suspended form, and, consequently, the carbonate is rapidly displacing it. It is an old difficulty as written above, as also is the case when it is prescribed with alkaline bicarbonates. In the latter case double decomposition with effervescence takes place, bismuth carbonate and alkaline nitrate resulting. It is customary in many pharmacies to substitute the carbonate. The difficulty can, however, be got over by pouring hot water on the salts in a mortar, and there complete the chemical change.

Prescribers cannot be too often reminded of this incompatibility; it comes as a surprise to many because it is to be found thus combined in the older hospital pharmacopœias, published probably before the carbonate came into use, or at a time when the subnitrate was not so acid as that which is made to-day.

In the above prescription the mucilage is a hindrance rather than a help, because it seems to combine with the bismuth and cake at the bottom of the bottle, the same is the case with mucilage of acacia.

[By nature bismuth subnitrate is acid, and on shaking up 5ij. of it with 5x. or so of water for a few seconds it will be found that the water has become quite acid—in fact, the bismuth salt may be washed with water until it becomes quite basic. It is generally considered that the acid thus liberated is active in forming the clot in bismuth and mucilage mixtures; at all events, we find that if the subnitrate be washed with hot water, in which a little sodium bicarbonate has been dissolved, it can be easily diffused through the liquid without forming a clot.]

Mist. Quinæ Co.

SIR,—This prescription has probably been written by a medical man who is, or has been, connected with some hospital or dispensary where a mixture of quinine with some other ingredient is known as "mist. quinæ co." If it is not possible to communicate with the writer and get his instructions, I should use one of the formulæ of the London hospitals, in which the quinine is dissolved by the addition of acid, snlph. dil., which may be considered as representing the "co."—and forming my opinion of the "hospital," to be followed by inquiry of the patient who wrote it, and the nature of the ailment.

PHARMACIST. (130/15.)

[The dose (a teaspoonful) suggests that there is a slip.—ED.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

118/12. *Pyro.*—The leaf you send belongs to a plant of *Valeriana officinalis* (Great Wild Valerian). As you say, cats are very fond of the plant; so also are rats.

112/35. *Chemirus.*—Sample of Indian Bark.—Refer to index of last volume for reference to formulas for making a similar article to the one you send.

121 51. *ibex.*—You do not give us any reason why we should analyse your horse-powder. We only examine articles to which some general interest is attached.

122/32. *Unguent.*—The ointment that possesses "merits something wonderful" is a mixture of lead plaster, tar ointment, and soft paraffin.

117/23. *R. J. M.*—The application for cuts and wounds used by shepherds is balsam of snlphnr. Your sample is a somewhat diluted form of that article.

118/18. *W. J. J.*—Oxalate of tin is used as a mordant in wool-dyeing. Stannous oxalate is made by the addition of an alkaline salt of the acid to a solution of stannous chloride, but in dyeing it often means a solution of stannous chloride to which oxalic acid has been added.

117/22. *D. B. T.*—The following is a representative formula for the tipping-paste for Wax Vestas:—

Vitreous phosphorus	12 parts
Grey antimony sulphide	3 parts
Lead binocide	36 parts
Gum arabic	14 parts
Colour... ..	0.1 part

The proportion of vitreous phosphorus is somewhat larger than is usual for matches, as it is necessary that wax vestas should inflame with the slightest friction.

124/28. *Dolichos.*—The Ointment for the Nails supplied with manicure-sets is either putty-powder or oleate of tin, coloured and perfumed and made into a smooth paste with glycerin.

125/26. *A. W. H.*—Tinned fruits are liable to metallic contamination, but it is only when they have been stored for a long time that the acid juice affects the tin. We should consider the fruit decidedly unwholesome if we found traces of tin in the syrup.

120/28. *Nomen* desires to arrange to give his assistant a commission in addition to his salary, so as to encourage him to take a greater interest in his business, and asks us for suggestions. [The usual arrangement in such cases is to give a commission (10 to 15 per cent.) on "own proprietaries," as being the part of the business which pays best. Chemists who have adopted this system have told us that it answers very well. We cannot fix the amount of salary which you should pay an assistant.]

122/34. *A. B.*—The sample is not one upon which we could report analytically; but if you care to send a sample, with copy of the analyst's report, we shall see what we can do to assist you.

Information Wanted.

The Editor will be obliged for replies to the following from any who can furnish the information.

132/43. Exporters or agents for Silesian Tripoli.

132/15. Where can a "perfume-fountain" be obtained on loan for a bazaar?

127/37. The names of the leading German makers (nearest the coast) of wine-bottles.

29/37. Present address of Edward Taylor, plaster-manufacturer, Salford, Manchester.

127/67. The makers of the Sen-Sen boxes, or any other maker who can supply oval boxes with gelatin tops similar to the Sen-Sen boxes.

Coming Events.

Wednesday, October 11.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association. Annual dinner at the Mosley Hotel.

Newcastle-on-Tyne and District Chemists' Association. Third annual meeting, at the Hotel Metropole, Newcastle, at 8.15 p.m.

Thursday, October 12.

Liverpool Chemists' Association. Fourth general meeting at the Royal Institution, Liverpool, at 7 o'clock. Address on "The Federation of Local Associations and the Pharmaceutical Society," by Mr. John Smith.

The annual dinner of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society will be held in the Warncliffe Hotel on Thursday, October 19, at 7.45 p.m. Tickets (4s. 6d. each) can be had from the Hon. Secretary (Mr. J. B. Pater), Broomhill, Sheffield.

Colonial and Foreign News.

BUSINESS-CHANGE.—Dr. Beven, of Kandy, has opened a dispensary at Hatton-in-the-Hall, Colombo, lately occupied by Dr. A. Hole.

TARIFF-CHANGE.—Potassium cyanide for gold-mining purposes is now admitted duty free into Russia if accompanied by a certificate from the mining engineer in the district stating that the cyanide is really intended for that purpose.

FIRE—In our issue of last week we reported that a fire had occurred at Hong-Kong on the premises of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), wholesale druggists. We learn from Messrs Watson that the premises were only those of a small Chinese branch of their business.

ANTWERP-SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP SERVICE.—The German steamship company, "Kosmos," has decided to establish a monthly steamship communication between Antwerp and San Francisco direct, touching at Pacific ports. The first steamer left Antwerp on September 23.

A CINCHONA-REPORT.—Mr. Standen, the director of the Indian Government cinchona-plantations, has submitted his report on the subject of his recent visit to Java, whither he had gone to study the aspects of cinchona-cultivation. The report is awaited with keen interest by all cinchona-planters on the Nilgiris, as on Mr. Standen's opinion the Government may go in extensively for cinchona-cultivation. The report has not yet been published officially.

PREPARING FOR WAR.—The Government Medical Stores at Calcutta are working at the greatest pressure, getting everything ready for dispatch to South Africa. So great has been the pressure that orders for antiseptic dressings have been placed with the large European firms. Orders have been issued for the immediate mobilisation at Lucknow of the 11th British Field-hospital to proceed to Calcutta for embarkation for the Transvaal. It will comprise three medical officers and eight assistant-surgeons, but no transport, transport-attendants or ambulance tongas and bullocks are to be taken. Four pack-store sergeants and eight nursing-orderlies accompany the hospital.

MORE GLYCERIN COMPETITION.—The Sydney correspondent of *Commercial Intelligence* reports that the near approach of Australian federation and impending abolition of intercolonial duties, which will become replaced by federal tariffs, is already influencing the arrangements of producers and importers alike. Several British houses intend to open branch manufacturing establishments in the federal territory, and follow the example of Messrs. Lever Brothers, who some years ago opened a soap and candle factory at Balmain, near Sydney. The success of this undertaking has been so complete that the works are to be supplemented with a glycerin-factory at a cost of 100,000*l*. About three hundred hands are to be employed in the new establishment, which will be complete in every respect.

CONDENSED-MILK LITIGATION.—At Melbourne on August 17, after two days' argument, the trade-mark case of the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company v. Borden's Condensed Milk Company, successors to the New York Condensed Milk Company, ended. The first named, owners of the Paris Gold "Medal" brand, sought to have the trade-mark of the respondents' Gold "Seal" brand expunged from the register. The applicants did not strongly urge the similarity of the trade-marks, nor did they claim the exclusive right to the Gold Medal brand, but contended that a careless buyer asking for their brand might be deceived if the Gold Seal were tendered. The Court acquitted the respondents of any intention to deceive, but held that it was bound by the case of *Eno v. Dunn*, and said applicants were entitled to succeed; but, upon respondents' counsel giving an undertaking that the Gold Seal trade-mark should not be printed in "gold" colour, the Court ordered that the trade-mark should not be removed, on the New York Company (Borden's) undertaking that they would only use the trade-mark with a red, black, or blue seal with the words "Gold Seal Brand" thereon in white letters. Costs were granted to applicants.

London Drug Statistics.

THE following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses from January 1 to September 30, 1899, and to the stocks on September 30. Their accuracy cannot be guaranteed.

	September		Stocks		1899	
	Landed	Delivd.	1893	1898	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes cs &c.	377	160	2,512	2,944	1,290	1,541
" gounds	—	1.0	895	3,708	2,269	3,094
Anise, star cs	3	6	67	65	263	201
Balsam csks &c.	—	68	779	360	1,313	939
Calumba-root .. bgs	54	191	297	907	1,089	1,326
Camphor pkgs	204	575	5,327	9,181	6,440	6,016
Cardamoms cs &c.	308	589	2,173	1,519	4,212	3,308
Cinchona pkgs	1,371	1,677	18,252	21,550	15,487	17,208
Cubebs bgs	—	—	1,939	1,923	127	141
Dragons'-blood .. cs	8	12	119	23	219	147
Galls pkgs	176	704	4,433	5,433	6,455	5,003
Gums—						
Acacia "	2,352	2,387	10,414	10,284	14,038	16,725
Ammoniacum .. "	1	11	86	69	28	50
Anini & copal .. "	2,146	3,161	14,851	18,547	30,280	29,690
Asafetida .. "	6	112	654	307	1,373	1,009
Benzoin "	121	227	1,540	2,820	1,669	2,273
Damar "	728	510	4,887	3,553	5,492	3,737
Galbanum .. "	—	1	16	—	—	14
Gamboge "	—	35	369	321	181	205
Guaiacum .. "	29	29	56	85	93	95
Kauri tons	334	201	1,632	627	3,802	2,762
Kino pkgs	1	13	61	41	92	97
Mastic "	—	—	33	8	28	30
Myrrh, E.L. .. "	55	45	373	478	209	272
Olibanum .. "	11	583	3,160	3,730	4,786	4,992
Sandarac "	21	53	643	1,111	874	978
Tragacanth .. "	301	301	1,827	1,538	2,194	1,786
Ipecacuanha, Rio bls	122	42	243	143	454	369
" other kinds pkgs	23	22	48	25	253	230
Jalap bls	—	13	335	329	160	128
Nux vomica .. pkgs	34	29	405	285	1,411	1,122
Oils—						
*Anise cs	20	13	222	139	113	168
*Cassia "	—	25	67	79	43	32
*Castor pkgs	176	171	919	456	1,815	1,644
*Cocoa-nut .. tons	102	141	181	226	1,076	995
*Olive csks, &c.	97	144	808	843	1,263	1,911
*Palm tons	2	3	13	14	33	26
*Quinine sulph. lbs	—	5,833	165,564	108,282	96,625	42,910
*Rhubarb chts	64	92	1,288	1,034	783	1,422
*Sarsaparilla .. bales	164	164	421	354	963	911
*Senna bls &c.	337	522	689	1,388	2,120	2,447
*Shellac, all kinds cs	3,496	1,506	49,223	53,758	37,649	37,644
*Turmeric tons	2	50	194	743	325	377
*Wax, bees' pkgs	509	511	1,485	2,557	4,311	4,483
" Japan cs &c.	15	64	494	511	680	667

* Stocks of aniseed and cassia oils lying at Smith's Wharf and Brewers Quay are not included in this return.

† Includes the quantity at Red Lion, Bull, and Smith's Wharves; also the Docks.

NOTE.—The statistical position of aloes in cases has improved since last month, owing to more arrivals and fewer deliveries. Gourd aloes, however, are getting into still smaller compass, and stock is about a quarter what it was last year at this time. The landings of cinchona bark were not quite so heavy last month, and the stock shows a trifling decrease. Camphor is arriving slightly more freely, and the stock has been reduced by 471 packages. The advance in calumba is justified, as the deliveries in September were decidedly good, and the stock is now only about half what it was in August. The stock of dragons'-blood is almost unchanged, and, as compared with last year, is exceptionally heavy. Cubebs show no revival in business, and supplies remain the same as last month. Asafetida has not arrived so freely of late, and with good deliveries, stocks have been slightly reduced, although 654 packages is a large stock compared with 307 last year. The stock of gamboge is gradually decreasing, and deliveries are on a larger scale than last month, probably owing to "without reserve" sales. The price of kino ought not to go lower, as supplies are gradually being reduced, while deliveries are moderate and arrivals few. Arrivals of Brazilian ipecacuanha were heavy last month—viz., 122 bales, and the stock is exactly 100 more than at this time last year; business, however, was brisker in September, and 42 bales were delivered, against 18 in August. Looking at the stock there is no reason why present prices should not be maintained, unless we have some unexpected arrivals. Of Cartagena ipecacuanha the landings and deliveries are equal, and stocks remain as in August. The deliveries of rhubarb have exceeded the arrivals for once, and stock is slightly less. It is reported that we are to have a good crop this year. The supply of senna is getting low, having been reduced by 135 packages, and is about half that of last year. Deliveries were very good in September, and show an increase of 294 bales for the month.

Trade Report.

The prices quoted below are the bottom prices obtained for bulk quantities by importers and manufacturers, who do not supply retailers. They are in many cases exclusive of various charges.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: October 5.

SINCE the auctions last week there has been quite a revival of business in crude drugs, a considerable quantity of ipecacuanha having changed hands for export, the home trade buying but little. Sumatra benzoin has also been dealt in largely, and stocks have been considerably reduced. Santonin has been advanced for the fourth time by makers, owing to continued scarcity of raw material. On the other hand hypophosphites, scale compounds, and some antimonial preparations have been reduced. Quinine was also lowered by makers 1½d. per oz. immediately after the Amsterdam cinchona-auctions, as anticipated by us last week. In the heavy-chemical trade business remains in a prosperous condition, transactions being mostly for next year's delivery, while orders for current consumption are only small. Other alterations of the week are as under:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Caraway-seed	Cocoa-butter	Mace	Ferri et
Creosote	Copper	Soda nitrate	ammon. cit.
Oil, cotton-seed	sulphate		Ferri et quinine cit.
Oil, linseed	Lycopodium		Hypophosphites
Oil, rape	Menthol		Oil, pimento
Santonin			Quinine and salts
Senega			

The following drugs, &c., have arrived at this and other British ports between September 28 and October 4, both inclusive:—

Aloes (Cape), 31; aniseed (Spanish), 137; linseed oil (Chinese), 20; arrowroot (Natal), 29, (St. V.), 19; benzoin, 74; buchu, 10; camphor oil, 100; cardamoms, 74; caraway-seed, 330; castor oil (Ital.), 162, (E.I.), 231; chamomiles, 20; chillies, 47; cinchona (Ceylon), 204, (Java) 83, (E.I.) 30; citronella oil, 33; cocaine (crude), 1; cochineal, 70; cocoa-butter, 25; cod-liver oil, 483; dragon's-blood, 10; eucalyptus oil, 50; fenugreek-seed, 545; gum Arabic, 13; gum olibanum, 50; gum sandarac (Mog.), 19; honey (Java), 11; (Aust.), 162; kola (W.I.), 1, (African) 4; lemon-juice, 14; lime-juice (W.I.), 340; lime oil, 54; menthol, 9; liquorice-root, 10; manna, 2; opium, 284; peppermint oil, 17; quicksilver, 100; quinine, 350; rhubarb, 69; rose-water, 1; saffron, 3; shellac, 17; senna (Tiny.), 142; squills, 15; tamarinds (W.I.), 4; vanilla, 82; wax, bees', 305.

A Consul Criticised.

The following is a translation of a letter addressed by Mr. A. Cacopardi, Member of the Chamber of Commerce and Arts, Messina, to Mr. C. M. Canghy, Consul of the United States at Messina, in reply to his report on the adulteration of essential oils, an abstract of which appeared in our issue of August 26 (p. 379):—

At your courteous invitation I willingly assisted at the experiment in reference to the adulteration of essence after being sealed in the drum, and as you asked my opinion I hasten to send you this letter.

I must declare that the experiment has not altered my firm conviction that any tampering with the drum after it is sealed up will always leave traces which cannot escape the expert eye of a skilled workman.

And, apart from the greater or lesser probability of success in the fraudulent operation, I take the liberty of observing that if we admit in the vendor the *bad faith* which is necessary for the perpetration of such a fraud, nothing would prevent him from making use of a false seal or other means, which I leave to expert swindlers to think out.

In this case, instead of the numerous reports which you have been writing now for six years denouncing suspected parties and

insinuating doubts or recommending chemical analyses, it would have been quite sufficient to advise American importers to address themselves to such firms as offer guarantees of respectability and *bond fides*, which firms are to be found in Messina as well as in the United States.

In reply to my verbal representations, you curtly and majestically replied that in making such odious reports as the one which appeared in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of London, of August 26 last, you were simply doing your duty.

I might answer by saying that it seems to me somewhat risky to attribute to a Consul the duties of a totally different functionary, but I will only confine myself to assuring you that persons no less illustrious and notable than yourself have been at the head of the United States Consulate at Messina, and that not one of them has written reports such as those which you have for some time past been publishing to the serious detriment of the reputation of the excellent country which affords you its hospitality.

Instead of doing your best to develop commercial relations between your country and our own, you have, by your reports and by the grave views to which you have given expression, run the risk of achieving the opposite result.

As you consider that you are doing your duty, I, in my turn, hold that I am discharging my obligation by bringing this serious matter to the official notice of our Chamber of Commerce, which tribunal has already had occasion to deal with you, though certainly it was not to pass a vote of thanks such as a few days ago was passed by the Chamber of Palermo in favour of the United States Consul in that city.

I will conclude by declaring that, feeling sure you will write another report to detail the experiment made on September 7, and stating the names of the persons who were present at it, I reserve to myself the right of publishing this letter so that the opinion I have formed of the experiment, of the objects which inspired it, and the copious reports which you are publishing to the great detriment of my country's reputation, may be generally known.

Accept, dear Sir, my respectful salutations,

A. CACOPARDI.

Member of the Chamber of Commerce and Arts, Messina.

The Bandong Quinine-factory.

A correspondent of the *Batavia Nieuwsblad* states that Dr. Van Linge has left the Pandan-Aroem factory to join the staff of the Bandong-works. It is said that the working of the Bandong factory for the first half of the year has been very profitable, and that if business continues as it now is, a good dividend is likely to be declared at the end of the year, in which the planters who have contracts for the supply of bark will participate. As a proof that confidence in the factory is growing, it may be mentioned that the Tjimonteh plantations have promised to supply 25 tons of bark, and there are many other promises averaging 30, 40, 25, and 10 tons each. As to production, the Bandong factory have dealt with 506 tons of bark from January 1 to August 21, which has yielded over 21 tons (752,640 oz.) quinine-sulphate. Since January 1 the factory has "worked" about 2½ tons to 3 tons of bark per day, the present capacity being 4 tons per day, which, however, can readily be increased to 6 tons if required. The monthly output is, therefore, from 100 to 150 tons. With reference to the auction which is to be held in January, it is thought that the chance of success will be greater if, instead of one auction, a series be held, but nothing definite has yet been decided on.

Sicilian Essential-oil Market.

Messina, September 30.

The market generally is quiet.

OIL OF LEMON.—Few transactions are reported for prompt delivery at the moment. The general quotation is from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f., for prompt shipment, and 3s. 2d. for December delivery. A sensible rise is anticipated, however, during November and December, owing to the preference for oil extracted from the young fruit.

OIL OF ORANGE.—Up to the present the general condition of the market is substantially unchanged since my last. Price of new oil for prompt shipment is from 5s. 10d. to 6s. per lb., c.i.f. There is every probability, however, of a rapid advance, as the extraction of oil diminishes in proportion to the ripening of the fruit, which when quite mature yields no oil. Besides this, growers have for some years past been converting their orange into lemon trees (thus materially reducing the orange-produce), added to which the flow of orders constantly coming in from Australia for oranges of the first cut leaves no doubt but that we shall see a repetition of the high prices which prevailed last year for sweet-orange oil.

OIL OF BERGAMOT.—Market continues dull. The crop is good, on the whole, although some of the fruit in certain parts of Calabria has suffered from the weather. Prices for prompt and forward shipment are 7s. to 7s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f., for oil of the highest degree. No probable rise at present.

Heavy Chemicals.

[These prices are for other market-centres than London.]

Reports from all the main centres of the heavy-chemical market show that the late strong tone is being fully maintained, and that business is active both for prompt and forward delivery. Large contracts have been placed by consumers for next year's requirements at the late advanced prices, so as to avoid the possibility of having to pay still higher figures at a later date. Export orders are particularly heavy just now, and especially on the Tyne, in view of the early closing of certain ports. The demand from home-consuming trades is also heavier for miscellaneous products. The potteries and glass-manufacturers are busier, and better supplied with orders than for some time past. Paper-makers are busy, and calico-printers find a difficulty in turning out their work quickly enough. Bleachers and dyers are steadily engaged, and all are working full time. Carpet-manufacturers are well employed, and soap-makers are experiencing a very steady demand both for manufacturing and domestic soaps. The paint and colour trades are now quieter, as is usual at this time, but the prospects point to a very good winter season.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—Bleaching-powder is very firm at late rates, and the late scarcity still continues, demand for export being strong. Caustic soda in heavy request and very firm. Soda crystals are still scarce. Ammonia alkali steady. Yellow prussiate of potash scarce for prompt and higher, present figure being about 8½d. to 8½d. per lb. for best Lancashire makes. Chlorates are unchanged.

SULPHOCYANIDES are in better inquiry at following figures:—Potassium, 7d.; ammonium, 95 per cent., 6d.; and barium, 95 per cent., 4½d.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS meet with better demand, and are, on the whole, a little firmer. Carbolic acids in steady request, and good business has been done for forward; prices have an advancing tendency. Crude, 60 per cent., 2s. 1d., and 75 per cent., 2s. 7d. Crystals, 34°-35° C., 7d. to 7½d.; 39°-40° C., 7½d. to 7½d. Naphthas steady; solvent, 90 per cent., 1s. 2d. to 1s. 2½d.; 95 per cent., 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d.; crude naphtha, 30 per cent., 4½d. to 5d.; solvent wood, colourless, 2s. 9d. to 3s.; and miscible, 3s. 7d. to 3s. 10d. Creosote in steady demand at 3½d. Benzols quiet; 90 per cent., 8½d. to 9d., and 50 per cent., 10½d. to 11d. Toluol, 1s. 3d., and pure 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. Anthracene is moving better; A grade, 3½d. to 4d.; B grade, 2½d. to 3d. Aniline oil and salts unchanged at 4½d. and 4½d. respectively. Pitch firm at 34s. 6d. to 35s., f.o.b. Pyridin, 4s. 10d.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA dull. Exports from Leith last week amounted to 449 tons.

Liverpool Market.

Liverpool, October 5.

CASTOR OIL.—The market for good seconds Calcutta remains very steady at 3d. per lb., at which there have been sales. French is unchanged.

BEESEWAX.—There have been considerable inquiries for Chilian. Prices range from 6l. 15s. to 7l. 10s. per cwt.

CANARY-SEED.—Turkish has been selling freely at 39s. to 40s. per quarter, not only for home consumption but for export to the U.S.A.

CHILIAN HONEY.—A sale of about 100 barrels low quality at 21s. 6d. per cwt. is reported. Value of higher grades ranges up to 30s. per cwt.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—The market is bare, there having been no arrivals.

QUILLAIA-BARK.—Holders ask 13l. 5s. to 13l. 10s. per ton. Some parcels have changed hands on private terms.

PEARL ASHES.—Makers are talking of raising their prices.

CETACEUM.—A parcel of 36 cases Chilian offered at auction and sold at 1s. 1½d. up to 1s. 1½d. per lb.

LINSEED.—Recent arrivals have sold ex quay at very full prices, some rather dirty River Plate realising 53s. per quarter.

German Drug Market.

Hamburg, October 3.

Business in our drug-market is quiet, and there are few changes to report since last week.

AGAR-AGAR is very firm and dearer, at 52m. per 100 kilos.

CAMPOR, REFINED, is quiet; second sellers now ask 310m. per 100 kilos.

COCAINE is in a very strong position, at 610m. per 100 kilos., and a further rise is expected.

CONDURANGO-BARK is very firm and scarce, at 160m. per 100 kilos.

COCA-LEAVES are also firmly held, at 275m. per 100 kilos.

CARAWAY-SEED is firmer, at 47½m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT OF RYE is still firm, and good quality is held at from 420m. to 425m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL is dearer, to-day's quotation being 16½m. per kilo.

LYCOPIDIUM shows a very strong market, and Russian is held for higher prices; the spot quotation is to-day 300m. per 100 kilos.

QUININE is dull. Factories ask 31m. per kilo., without business, while second-hand holders will take lower prices.

SANTONIN has advanced 5m. per kilo.; market very firm, at 25m. per kilo.

WAX, JAPAN.—Steady, at 57½m. to 58m. per 100 kilos.

RAPE OIL firmer, at 49½m. per 100 kilos. in barrels (duty-free).

All ESSENTIAL OILS are unchanged.

American Market.

New York, September 28.

Business is improving rapidly in all lines of trade. The drug-market is steady in tone, and the movement into consuming-channels above the average in volume.

COCAINE has further advanced 25c. per oz., and is now quoted at \$5.25 for bulk, and further advances are anticipated.

CASCARA SAGRADA is dull, no transactions being recorded, owing to the high figures asked for new bark on the Pacific coast.

ERGOT continues very firm at the recent advance, with prospects of a further early rise. Holders are indifferent sellers at 48c. per lb. for German and 60c. for Spanish.

GOLDEN-SEAL (HYDRASTIS) ROOT is higher, in consequence of scarcity. Sales have been made at 50c., and more is to be had at this figure.

ALOES, CURACAO, continues firm, at 4½c. to 4½c. per lb.

OPIUM is dull, and values are nominal at \$3.17½ to \$3.20 per lb. in the absence of demand.

QUININE is only in moderate demand. Foreign makers have reduced prices 3c. per oz., domestic makers following. Second hands had previously offered below the market price. Domestic and foreign makers now all quote at 25c., and second hands are offering at 25c. to 24c. The tendency is to still lower figures.

OIL OF WINTERGREEN has further advanced to \$1.40 to \$1.50. The market is firm.

OIL OF SA SASSAPARA.—Artificial oil has advanced, consequent on the position of the raw material; 30c. is now asked, and 34c. for natural.

SENNA-LEAVES.—Alexandrian are only offered in limited parcels, and quotations are generally higher. Whole natural leaves are held at 12c. to 15c., and broken at 9c. to 10c.

BUCHU-LEAVES.—"Short" are firmly held at 17c. to 20c. per lb.

IPECACUANA-ROOT (RIO) is easier, and transactions have been made at prices varying from \$3.50 to \$3.65, according to holder and quantity.

SANTONIN is very firm, in sympathy with the advance in wormseed, and values are tending upward. At present \$3.25 will buy.

Japanese Markets.

(From a Special Correspondent.)

Yokohama, September 8.

[The Exchange-rates in Yokohama at the date of writing were:—1 yen, London, on demand, 2s. 0½d.; Paris, on demand, 2.57½f.; New York, on demand, 49½c.; and Germany, on demand, 2.09m. One yen=100 sen. The weight-equivalents used in this report are:—1 catty=1½ lb.; 1 picul=133½ lbs.]

A good business has been done on this market of late and there have been a good many fluctuations since my last report, especially in imported articles. Boracic acid has declined to 17.50 yen per cwt., on account of the importation of 300 cwt. Sugar-of-milk has also slightly declined, the present quotation being 36 yen per cwt. Senega-root is very scarce, and advices from the United States have strengthened the market, holders now requiring 1.20 yen per lb. Santonin has advanced by 5 per cent.; 4.50 yen is now wanted. Alcohol is advancing daily, 17½ yen being quoted. Glycerin firmly held at 27 sen per lb. in 2 cwt. cases. Balsam copaiba sells well at 1.05 yen per lb. in 50-lb. tins. Balsam Peru weak at 4.50 yen per lb. Ipecacuanha is selling at 12 yen per lb., with a higher tendency. Cocaine has been advanced by 10 per cent., 8 yen being quoted. Quinine easier, some 3,000 oz. having changed hands at 63 sen to 65 sen per oz. Gentian is quoted 16.50 yen per picul. Tincture of opium firm at 78 sen to 80 sen per lb. in 50-lb. tins. Cinchona is very scarce, and prices are advancing. Saffron has changed hands at 34 yen. Acetanilide is quoted at 56 sen per lb., with sales of 2,000 lbs. at this figure. Iodide of potassium is quoted 2.95 yen per lb. Chlorate of potash has declined 10 per cent., as the import-duty has been abolished since August 15; present quotation is 17.25 yen per cwt., and about 100 cwt. has been sold.

Yellow prussiate of potash has advanced to 39 sen to 40 sen per lb. for $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton lots. Caustic soda very firm, with a higher tendency; 300 6-cwt. drums have been sold at 5.50 yen to 5.60 yen per picul. Brunner Mond's bicarbonate of soda is held for 4.30 yen; for American make 3.85 yen per cwt. for 500-cwt. lots is quoted.

In export articles bleaching-powder is held for 5.20 yen per 100 lbs. Ginger and oil of peppermint unchanged—the latter at 2 yen per catty, but some holders are willing to accept a trifle less. Menthol is quoted 4.20 yen per catty, and some 2,000 catties have been sold at 4.15 yen for exportation to Europe. Crude iodine, 3.25 yen; iodoform, 5.50 yen; iodide of potassium (Japanese make), 3.50 yen per lb.; kuromoji oil, 18 yen per catty.

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, October 5, 11.25 A.M.:—Refined camphor has been sold at 310m. per 100 kilos. in second hands. Carnauba wax is firmer, and so is lycopodium.

* * * *

SMYRNA, October 5, 12.40 P.M.—American buyers have done business this week to the extent of 100 cases of new current Talequale, at the equivalent of from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 5d. per lb. f.o.b., and the market closes firm.

* * * *

NEW YORK, October 5, 3.25 P.M.:—Business has been brisk in this market this week in nearly all departments. Quinine has declined to 22c. per oz. and is steady; buchu is going up, the latest quotation being 19c. per lb.; golden-seal root is firmer, at 58c., and senega has advanced to 40c., all the indications being that the stringent feeling of the market is not exaggerated. Jaborandi-leaves, owing to scarcity, are selling at 10 cents. per lb.; new cascara sagrada is $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. The advance in coca-leaves which I reported continues, Truxillos now being 24c. and Huanocos 30c. per lb.

London Markets.

ACETANILIDE.—Low offers continue to be made of ton lots for contracts at $9\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $9\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb., according to holder and quantity.

ACID, CITRIC.—Quiet at 1s. $4\frac{3}{4}$ d., 1s. 5d. per lb. for English crystals. Concentrated juice is 14l. 10s. per pipe, c. and f. terms.

ACID, PHOSPHORIC.—The following are makers' quotations:—Syrupy, sp. gr. 1.750, $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. in W. quarts. Concentrated, B.P., sp. gr. 1.500, $8\frac{1}{4}$ d. Dil., B.P., $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb.; less for carboys.

ALOES.—The business done this week includes the balance of a parcel of Socotrine offered in auction, for which 75s. per cwt. has been paid.

ANTIMONIAL SALTS.—Black sulphide is quoted 28s. per cwt.; powder, 31s.; crocus, 37s.; ditto powder, 38s., in wholesale quantities. Oxide, B.P., 1s. 1d. per lb., net.

ARROWROOT.—At auction on Wednesday good Natal sold at 6d. per lb., and a few barrels of good St. Vincents at 5d., the bulk being bought in at $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. for fair.

ASALETIDA.—A fair business has been done this week, some 30 cases having changed hands in one quarter at from 40s. up to 60s. per cwt. for darkish almondy drop, with slightly heavy broken block.

BELLADONNA-ROOT.—Fair quality is quoted 40s. per cwt. Fine is very scarce, and practically unobtainable.

BENZON has been in good demand, and since the auctions several brokers cleared their offerings of Sumatra gum, with the exception of a few fine lots. For very ordinary to fair seconds, well-packed, from 5l. 5s. to 8l. 5s. has been paid. About 18 cases of Siam have arrived this week, including good bold almonds and medium and pea size. The inquiry is now for gum between 6l. and 7l., which is unobtainable.

CALUMBA.—Natural sorts do not appear to be obtainable under 21s. per cwt.

CAMPOR.—At the close of last week there was a brisk inquiry for crude, resulting in sales of 200 piculs Chinese at 122s. 6d. per cwt. spot, 600 piculs Japanese at 130s. to 132s. 6d. spot, and October-November delivery at 127s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f., closing buyers above these figures. On

Monday 200 piculs Japanese were reported sold at 132s. 6d. to 135s. per cwt. for November-December shipment, and on Wednesday a considerable business was done at 127s. 6d. per cwt. for Chinese, on the spot, but 132s. 6d. is now wanted. Japanese has sold at 137s. 6d., spot, the cable quotation being 140s., c.i.f. Hamburg refiners are reported to have purchased on this market. The activity of crude has led to an increased business in English refined at refiners' prices.

CARDAMOMS.—Since the auctions there has been a brisk inquiry, and full to dearer prices have been paid.

CASCARA SAGRADA is in more inquiry, and for three-year-old bark 25s. 6d. per cwt. has been paid on the spot.

CINCHONA.—Our Amsterdam correspondent, writing on October 2, reports that the shipments from Java (according to the figures of the Nederlandsche Vriesse veem) were as follows:—

—	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895
Amsterdam lbs. Sept. ..	1,232,000	790,000	1,051,000	1,389,000	816,000
January–September ..	8,462,800	7,926,000	5,982,000	7,418,000	5,829,700

The shipments from Ceylon for the week ending September 12 were 535 lbs. only, and the total exports from January 1 to September 12 were:—

	1899	1898	1897	1896
Lbs. ...	483,690	690,788	526,093	881,743

COCAINE.—Very firm, but unchanged. Second-hand holders are unwilling to sell, in anticipation of the talked-of advance.

COCOA-BUTTER.—Firm. In auction on Tuesday 60 tons Cadbury's brand were sold at 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. $5\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. On the same day at Amsterdam the tone was very firm and the entire quantity offered was sold at 88c. to 90c. per half-kilo., the average price being about 88c. to 32c.; 1 ton Helm sold at 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 3 tons Hammer at 88c. per half-kilo.

COPPER SULPHATE.—Firm at from 23l. 15s. to 25l. per ton, according to brand.

COUMARIN.—The quotations for small wholesale quantities is now 1s. 6d. per oz. net, and 1s. 5d. for bulk.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—High tests are in more inquiry at 82s. per cwt. for 99 to 100 per cent. powder, 81s. for 98 per cent., and 78s. for 95 per cent.

CREOSOTE.—We understand that German makers have advanced their quotation 3d. per lb. for beechwood, at $\frac{1}{2}$ now ask from 2s. 5d. to 3s. per lb., according to quantity and make.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Quiet; 11l. per cwt. would be accepted for reed gum; a few cases have arrived this week.

FERRI ET AMMON. CIT. has been reduced to 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., according to maker, for wholesale quantities. *Ferri et quinina cit.* has also been lowered $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz., makers now quoting 1-oz. vials at 7d. per oz.

GALLS.—Quiet, with a few sales of Persian blue at 65s. per cwt. White are still scarce and wanted, and for green bids have been refused. There are sellers of the Japanese to arrive at 56s. per cwt., c.i.f., and Chinese usual shape at 57s. c.i.f., and 59s. spot; plum-shape are quoted 58s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

GENTIAN.—Neglected; one holder requires 15s. 6d. per cwt. spot, but cannot report business at this figure.

GLYCERIN.—Continues firm at from 53s. to 58s. per cwt. for English, in ton lots from makers.

GUM ABABIC.—In auction to-day very little was disposed of, business done including blocky Oomra at 12s. per cwt., fair Aden at 27s. 6d., and Red Karachi at 35s. per cwt. So-called Persian insoluble gum has been in fair demand privately, small dusty "worked" selling at 19s. and unworked at 17s. 6d. per cwt.

GUM OLIBANUM.—Sales in auction included good medium drop, 45s. per cwt., and fair to common garblings, 18s.

GUM TRAGACANTH.—A public sale will be held on October 6, when over 1,000 packages will be offered. Holders

are now asking very high prices for the better grades, although a fair business has been done this week.

The exports from Angora (Turkey) in 1898 were 440,800 lbs. (25,000 $\frac{1}{2}$), against 395,585 lbs. (20,360 $\frac{1}{2}$) in 1897.

HYPOPHOSPHITES.—Makers announce a reduction in price, lime, soda, and potash salts now being 3s. 2d. per lb. net cash for 1-cwt. lots and 3s. 3d. for less. Iron and manganese salts, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 3d.; barium, 6s. 2d. to 6s. 3d. per lb.

IPECACUANHA.—A considerable business was done last week in Brazilian root shortly after the auctions, one broker clearing his catalogue at 14s. per lb. From 30 to 40 bales have changed hands within the last week up to 14s. 3d. per lb. having been paid. In Cartagena small sales are reported at from 10s. 6d. to 11s. per lb., but nothing is now to be had at the lower figure. This week 85 bales of Rio and 22 of Cartagena have come to hand.

MENTHOL.—Very firm at 8s. per lb. spot for Kobayashi crystals, while for October-November shipment 7s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. c.i.f., is quoted. Ordinary brands are quoted 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d. per lb. less. In Hamburg good purchases have recently been made on London account, up to 16m. and 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. per kilo. having been paid.

OIL, ANISE, STAR.—There are still a few sellers at 5s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., although the quantity available at this figure is only small, and with a fair inquiry 6s. would be readily asked.

OILS, FIXED.—*Cottonseed* is dearer at 17s. 6d. per cwt. for crude, spot, and 19s. 6d. to 20s. 6d. for refined in ordinary casks. *Rape* also higher at 23s. 6d.; refined, 25s.; and *Ravison*, 20s. 6d. per cwt., spot. *Linseed* firmer at 22s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for pipes at waterside, 22s. 3d. landed, barrels, 22s. 6d., spot. *Palm* has been advanced to 26s. 6d. per cwt., spot, for fine Lagos; stocks here are greatly reduced.

OIL, LAVENDER.—The general quotation for English oil of new crop by distillers is 40s. per lb. in wholesale bulk quantities.

OIL, OLIVE.—New crop *Lucca* and *Bari* oils is quoted 61s. per cwt., c.i.f., in casks of about 4 cwt. each.

OIL, PIMENTO.—English distillers have reduced their quotation to 10s. per lb.

OPIUM.—Is in good inquiry, mostly for manufacturing descriptions, up to 10s. 6d. being paid for rich. In fine Persian a fair business has also been done at 12s. to 12s. 3d. per lb. spot, and holders now require 12s. 6d. To arrive business is reported in Persian at 12s. per lb., c.i.f.

SMYRNA, September 22.—Until yesterday sellers were very tenacious, adhering firmly to last prices, but seeing at last that buyers did not intend to pay their figures, they gave in, and over 50 cases of current talequale new crop were taken by one American buyer at 8s. 3d. per lb. f.o.b. One of our large interested holders, however, has bought also new current talequale, but the quality and price has not transpired. The following are the current quotations:—New current talequale, 8s. 3d. per lb. f.o.b.; Lightly selected ditto, 8s. 4d.; Karahissar talequale, 8s. 4d.; Yerli talequale, 8s. 5d. to 8s. 8d. as to quality; old selected material, 8s. 6d. per lb. Before yesterday's American purchases 8 cases of old Yerli and Karahissar were taken by various buyers at 8s. 9d. to 8s. 11d., as to quality. General rains have again fallen this week. The arrivals of opium since the beginning of June amount now to 1,798 cases against 861 at the same time last year.

The exports from Angora (Turkey) in 1898 were 20,275 lbs. (8,525 $\frac{1}{2}$), against 42,580 lbs. (13,630 $\frac{1}{2}$) in 1897. The cultivation is gradually declining in Angora, as the peasants are finding it more profitable to grow grain in view of the improvement in prices.

ORRIS.—The crop of Verona and Florentine orris-root has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity. Prices are not very firm at Leghorn, and it will entirely depend on the demand whether they will go up or down.

OTTO OF ROSE.—A fair contract-business continues to be done at from 22s. to 24s. per T. oz., London terms, for finest.

POTASSIUM CITRATE has been reduced to 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. for B.P. quality, according to make.

QUININE.—On September 29 German makers announced a reduction of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz. on the sulphate, and now quote 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz. for 1,000-oz. lots. Howards' price is now 1s. 2d. for 400-oz. lots in 100-oz. tins, and 1s. 3d. in vials for 1,000-oz. lots. Whiffen's quote 1s. for 100-oz. tins, and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for 1,000-oz. lots.

Other salts have been proportionately reduced. Immediately after this reduction second-hand sales of good German brands were made at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for December delivery, and the week closed with buyers at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and sellers at 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per oz. On Monday there was a slight recovery, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. being paid for 6,000 oz. December delivery, which improvement was maintained on Tuesday, when some 25,000 oz. changed hands at 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for December, and 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per oz. spot, and on Wednesday there were further sales at these figures. To-day 11d. spot or for December delivery is asked with buyers at 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz. The exports from Java during July were 28 cases shipped to Amsterdam.

RHUBARB.—The good demand shown at last week's auctions has continued, and full prices have been paid for high-dried and Canton root.

SANTONIN has again been advanced owing to the scarcity of worm seed, and makers now quote 11s. 9d. per lb. for quantities below 28 lbs. and 11s. 3d. taking a cwt. In second-hand there have been sales at 10s. 3d. for cwt. quantities.

SARSAPARILLA.—Although two steamers have arrived from South America, they have brought no Jamaica root, which remains very scarce. There is a fair quantity of Lima-Jamaica to be had.

SEEDS.—Russian *Anise* is offering at 20s., c.i.f. terms, but no business has yet been reported. *Canary* has been a slow market; a parcel of old Barbary sold without reserve in the spice-auctions at 36s. 6d. to 37s. per quarter. *Coriander* was bought in at 12s. per cwt. for old Morocco seed; for new crop 15s. is wanted. *Cumin* in little demand, but the supply is very short, and prices consequently are firm. *Fenugreek* sells slowly at 6s. 6d. per cwt. *Linseed* much dearer; good clean is worth 52s. to 55s. per quarter. *Fennel* has been sold at 18s. 6d. per cwt. For *Caraways* more money is asked, the quotation being 24s. to 25s. per cwt.

SENEGA.—About 1d. per lb. dearer, holders having advanced their quotation to 1s. 10d. per lb. c.i.f. There is nothing however offering on the spot.

SENNA.—Since the auctions business has been done in Alexandrian, at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4d. per lb., for yellowish half leaf and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for good green ditto. Private advices have been received here stating that the Alexandrian crop coming in now will be very short.

SHELLAC.—In steady demand with moderate sales on the spot, including second orange TN. at 61s. to 62s. per cwt.

SODA TARTRATE is slightly easier at 67s. to 69s. per cwt. according to make.

SPICES.—Business generally has been quiet this week, with little alteration in prices. The supplies offered at auction on Wednesday were small, but there was scarcely any demand. *Cochin Ginger* was bought in at 36s. to 37s. per cwt. for small cut, the washed rough also being withdrawn; Calicut brown rough, in cases, sold at 25s. 6d. per cwt. Japan is quoted at 21s. 6d. per cwt. *Zanzibar Cloves* steady; fair quality sold at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; Penang bought in at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Japan *Chillies* were withdrawn, at 35s. per cwt. for rather faded. Bombay *Capsicums* bought in at 35s. per cwt. for cherries. *Pimento* steady, but in little request; common sold at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., fair held for 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. *Nutmegs* dull. *Mace* rather easier; small polish sold at 1s. 6d. per lb., with one lot at 1s. 7d. *Pepper* quiet, but prices are unchanged; fine Singapore partly sold at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; Penang bought in at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; Penang black withdrawn at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; Singapore quoted 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. on the spot. Tellicherry broken *Cinnamon* bought in at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

SUGAR OF LEAD.—Dearer makers now quoting from 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ton c.i.f. according to packing.

WAX, JAPANESE.—Firm from Japan, at 28s. 6d. to 29s. per cwt., c.i.f. The spot market is very quiet, and after the sales in auction last week buyers are chary of paying 30s., the figure asked.

POISON-BOTTLES.—The Holborn Guardians are to use poison-bottles of special make for the outdoor poor. The Islington Vestry have also ordered a quantity of special bottles for carbolic acid.



IRISH SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

THIRD YEAR.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1899.

No. 34.

Review of the Month.

"It remains now for the two Societies to unite, and, if they can, to agree as to the phrasing of the amendment they require."

THE President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, in his speech to the Council last month, admirably selected and focussed the admissions of principle contained in the Lord Chancellor's speech on the Companies Bill in the Lords.

* * * *

There are three weighty reasons for securing the co-operation. The first is that it is mainly, if not solely, owing to the action of the Dublin Council through the President that the Lord Chancellor made his important pronouncement. When the latter is compared with Mr. Downes's contention in his letter dated January 2, 1899, the origin of the Lord Chancellor's view becomes apparent:—

Mr. Downes.

The remedy we seek is that companies may not be registered to do acts for which qualification by education and examination is required by Parliament, unless all the members are legally qualified.

The Lord Chancellor.

The Committee . . . was unanimously of opinion that the formation of a company to practise any profession, and who intend really to take advantage of the company machinery to do that which an individual without qualification may not do, should be stopped.

Difference in phraseology notwithstanding, these declarations are substantially alike, and it will be agreed that the formulator of the principle should be secured as an advocate thereof.

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The second reason for the Dublin and London Councils working together in the matter is that the proposed legislation applies to both countries, and it is essential that two amendments, probably differing, should not be submitted to Parliament by representative pharmaceutical bodies. If such a thing were to happen the result might be that one amendment would neutralise the other, and the clause, inadequately amended, might be enacted. It is well to remember that in this case the two Societies are practically equal in the eyes of Parliament. But this brings us to the third reason for co-operation—viz., that the Irish Society can command a greater number of active members of Parliament than the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. On matters of

this kind Irish M.P.'s have no politics; if approached by an Irish institution they are patriotic—Irish.

* * *

The Educational Number of the *C. & D.* was published on September 2. It contained full particulars of the steps to be taken by those desiring a pharmaceutical, medical, dental, veterinarian, or scientific qualification. The regulations governing the practice of pharmacy in Ireland were referred to in detail.

* * * *

We gave in the *C. & D.* for September 16 and 23, under the title of "Pharmaceutical Prospects," the gist of some conversations we have had with men of experience regarding the business side of pharmacy and the prospects of those commencing business on their own account. The opinion of the majority seems to be that there is less risk in buying a business than in opening a new one.

* * * *

The British Association met this year at Dover, under the presidency of Sir Michael Foster. A *résumé* of those papers of interest to chemists has appeared in the *C. & D.* The cream of the papers read before the American Pharmaceutical Association has also been given.

* * * *

The DIARY for 1900 is in active preparation, and will contain a series of treatises written by experts dealing with money-making side-lines to the chemist and druggist's business. Another feature will be the comprehensive treatment of legal questions concerning the drug-trade, so that ready reference can be made to the various laws affecting chemists. Formulas will form a part of the contents, and there will be a buyers' guide to the makers of, dealers in, and agents for all kinds of druggists' goods. The DIARY is presented free to all subscribers to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. A subscription (10s.) commencing now includes a copy.

* * * *

This is a very good time to begin subscribing to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and those who do not already subscribe should send along the 10s., so that they may receive the journal weekly from October 7. To give an idea of what there is in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST week by week, we may mention that in respect to Irish matters alone the issue of October 7 contains a complete and special report of the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society

of Ireland held on Monday evening, at which Mr. Downes reviewed the work of the year. There was an interesting discussion upon various events, especially the need for more specific instructions to candidates respecting the various subjects of the examinations. Reference was also made to the company-pharmacy question, and Mr. Robinson, a member of a well-known Dublin limited company, expressed the opinion that in legislation this subject would not be retrospect. The retiring members of the Council were re-elected, and two new members elected—namely, Mr. Jameson, of Belfast, and Mr. White, of Sligo.

* * * *

In this issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST there is also a special report of a case heard at Waterford, in which a farmer sued a chemist for the value of a cow which had died after treatment by an external application obtained from the chemist. The farmer alleged that this medicine was the cause of the animal's death, but the Court took another view of the matter, and decided in favour of the chemist.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL MEETING.

THE Council met at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on September 6, the President (Mr. R. J. Downes) in the chair. There were also present Mr. Beggs (Vice-President), and Messrs. O'Sullivan, Porter, Michie, Simpson, Professor Tichborne, J. J. Bernard, Wells, and Grindley.

A PRONOUNCEMENT ON COMPANY-PHARMACY.

The PRESIDENT said: Gentlemen, I am very pleased to meet you again after two months' absence; and allow me to express my acknowledgments for the sympathy I received from every member of the Council, as well as from other members of the Society. Since we last met we have had a pronouncement by the Lord Chancellor in moving the third reading of the Companies Acts Amendment Bill in the House of Lords. You will remember that in July I reported that the clauses to control company-pharmacy had been inserted in the Bill, and I claimed credit to this Society for that. I consider we may now claim to have won the whole of our case in the House of Lords, for on August 2 the President of the Society of Great Britain remarked:—

He might say that they had probably pursued a wise course in lying low and not taking the course they were much pressed to do on some sides—of opposing the Bill in the House of Lords.

I am much obliged to him for that admission, for I confess I am jealous for the honour of this Council that we should get credit for what we have done. When we turn to the address of the Lord Chancellor, and consider it paragraph by paragraph, you find that he admits all our contention.

The PRESIDENT then quoted from the Lord Chancellor's speech, and went on to say that it remains now for the two Societies to unite, and, if they can, to agree as to the phrasing of the amendment we require. Our modes of action may not be identical, but I do deem it essential that we should be at one as to what we want; and I believe that this Council will be pleased to receive the overture of the British Society, and through our committees to discuss matters in confidence. I think it essential that we should bear in mind that it is an amendment of the Companies Acts that we are dealing with, and that we cannot hope for—nay, it would be damnation to our cause to try for—any amendment of our own Acts. We want them and their principle to be recognised under any other legislation that may be passed by Parliament. Our questions are:—

(1) How can we provide that no unqualified person may be proprietor in an establishment kept open for the purposes for which our Acts require that the person keeping open shop shall be qualified? and

(2) What are "proper vested interests"?

I fear the Lord Chancellor takes a broader view of this question than we may be expected to take, and I think this will be our hardest nut to crack. In an editorial of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST on August 26 it was asserted that the representatives of the Society appear to be endeavouring to drive the trade to . . . secure the exclusion of pharmacy from the privileges of the Companies Acts, seeing that they advocate complete negation of the company principle as far as pharmacy is concerned.

It may be that this was written of the British Society. I do not think it is true of it; it can hardly be, seeing that several of the Council are company men. And it certainly is not true of this Council, which has always contended for the proviso "unless each member of the company is qualified." On the contrary—and I throw it out as a suggestion—I believe we would be glad if the number seven in the Act was reduced to three, so that the advantages of the Act might be more conveniently availed of; and I see no reason why a partnership of three should not have equal law with a partnership of seven. The next business taken was the question of

LICENTIATES AS ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT reported that a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Wells, Grindley, Bernard, Kelly, Dr. Walsh, and himself, had an interview with the Local Government Board at their office. They did not gather much from Dr. Stafford, the Medical Inspector of the Board, but from what they did gather his mind seemed made up that pharmaceutical chemists could not be accepted as analytical chemists. He suggested that if the Society could establish a higher grade, the members of it might possibly in future be deemed eligible.

An interesting discussion then took place, which is reported in full in the *C. & D.*, September 16. In the course of the discussion it was suggested that the Society might institute a special course of study to fit its licentiates to act as analysts to the L.G.B.

The matter is being considered by a committee.

THE CONFERENCE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT reported that he and Messrs. Wells and Kelly attended the Pharmaceutical Conference which took place at Plymouth, and were very warmly and graciously received.

Mr. WELLS: It may be well to add that we gave an informal invitation to the Conference to meet in Dublin in 1901. It was very warmly received. They meet in London next year, and I am sure that if you send someone to London next year to renew our invitation it will be cordially accepted. I know that they are anxious to come here again.

ELECTIONS AND NOMINATIONS.

Mr. A. J. Paterson, of Dublin, and Mr. R. J. Savage, of Dublin, were elected members of the Society.

Mr. A. Forbes Watson, B.Sc., was re-elected examiner to conduct the pharmaceutical and general chemistry division of the Licence examination. Dr. M. R. Whitla was re-elected examiner for the practical-pharmacy division of the Licence examination.

Mr. J. Hartley, of Phibsborough, Dublin, and Mr. D. A. Stewart, of Londonderry, were nominated for membership.

IN the Queen's Bench Division, Dublin, recently, a lady named Steele, residing in Waterloo Road, brought an action against Mr. George Lucas, perfumer and hair-dyer, Suffolk Street, Dublin, to recover damages for alleged unskilful treatment in dyeing her hair. The plaintiff's affidavit was that her hair was changed during the operation from its natural colour to a "red-brown" and various other shades, and that when she protested against such tampering she was told to call again, which she did with no better results, her hair being ruined. Defendant pleaded that plaintiff's hair was in a bad way, owing to the excessive use by her of peroxide of hydrogen, and that the dye used by him was judiciously and skilfully applied, and under ordinary circumstances should have been successful in its results. The case excited much mirth in court; the Judge observed that the hair was "the glory of woman and the pride of man." The case was remitted to the lower Courts for trial.

Medicine=contracts.

THE following is the Local Government Board's "prescribed" list of medicines and prices, with the form of tender which contractors for Irish workhouses and dispensaries are required to follow. The new list will be found much more complete than the old one, a good number of drugs having been added to bring the list into line with modern medical practice—deletions of obsolete drugs and galenicals having also, with the same object, taken place freely. There are 416 articles in the new list, as against 342 in the old one:—

To the Board of Guardians of the Union
GENTLEMEN,
do hereby propose to supply punctually, for the use of the Workhouse and several Dispensary Districts within the

Union, from day of 1, to the day of 1, the following Medicines, &c., when ordered by the Guardians, of the best description and quality, prepared in strict accordance with the several formulæ in the latest edition of the British Pharmacopœia, at the prices prescribed by the Local Government Board, less an abatement of per cent. on the gross cost of the articles purchased during the year, and to deliver the articles at the Workhouse and respective Dispensaries and Dispensary Depôts within the Union, in such quantities and at such times as the Guardians may direct, free of carriage, or any additional charge whatever. And further propose to supply the Medicines by Avoirdupois Weight as hereunder mentioned; also to take back at own expense and risk all empty returns at full price. And further agree, immediately on being declared Contractor, to execute the form of Contract and Bond prescribed by the General Order of the Local Government Board for Ireland, and to obey the regulations of the said Board so far as they relate to the contract and supply of drugs.

Acaciæ gummi, 1s. 6d. lb.
Acetanilidum, 2s. lb.
Acet. ipecac., 1s. 4d. lb.
" scillæ, 4d. lb.
Acid. acetic, 4d. lb.
" benzoic, 6d. oz.
" boric. (pulvis), 6d. lb.
" carbol. liquefact., 1s. 2d. lb.
" citric, 1s. 6d. lb.
" gallic, 3s. lb.
" hydrobrom. dil., 1s. lb.
" hydrochlor. dil., 2d. lb.
" hydrocyan. dil., 3d. oz.
" nitric, 9d. lb.
" nitric. dil., 6d. lb.
" nitro-hydrochlor. dil., 4d. lb.
" phosph. dil., 8d. lb.
" salicylic. (pulvis), 2s. 3d. lb.
" sulph. arom., 3s. 4d. lb.
" sulph. dil., 2d. lb.
" sulphuros, 4d. lb.
" tannic, 3s. lb.
" tart. (pulvis), 1s. 4d. lb.
Adeps benz., 1s. lb.
" lanæ hyd., 11d. lb.
Æther. purif., 6s. 6d. lb.
Aloes barb., 2s. lb.
Alumen (pulvis), 3d. lb.
Ammoniacum, 1s. 4d. lb.
Ammonii benz., 8d. oz.
" brom., 2s. 9d. lb.
" carb., 6d. lb.
" chlor., 9d. lb.
Amyl nit. (capsules), 8d. oz.
Amylum (pulvis, wheaten), 6d. lb.
Anthem. flores, 1s. 2d. lb.
Antim. tart. (pulvis), 1s. 4d. lb.
Aqua anethi, 4d. lb.
" dest., 6d. gal.
" foeniculi, 4d. lb.
" laurocerasi, 8d. lb.
Argenti nit., 2s. 2d. oz.
" mit., 1s. 6d. oz.
Asafetida, 1s. 2d. lb.
Bism. carb., 6s. 9d. lb.
" salicyl., 9d. oz.
" subnit., 6s. 3d. lb.
Borax (pulvis), 4d. lb.
Butyl-chloral hyd., 1s. oz.
Caffein cit., 1s. 4d. oz.
Calc. carb. præcip., 4d. lb.
" chlor., 1s. lb.
" hypophosph., 5s. lb.
Calx chlorin., 2d. lb.
" sulphur., 2s. 4d. lb.
Camphor., 1s. 11d. lb.
Charta sinapis, 4d. a sheet
Chloral hydras, 5s. lb.
Chloroform., 5s. 6d. lb.
Cocain. hydrochlor., 3s. dr.
Codein. phosph., 2s. 4d. dr.
Collodium flex., 6s. 4d. lb.
" vesic., 10s. 6d. lb.
Conf. piperis, 1s. 6d. lb.
" sennæ, 1s. 2d. lb.
" sulphuris, 1s. lb.
Copaiba, 2s. 10d. lb.
Creosotum, 6s. 6d. lb.
Creta præp., 2d. lb.
Cupri sulph., 4d. lb.

Dec. aloes comp., 1s. 6d. lb.
Emp. ammon. c. hyd. (calico), 1s. 6d. yard
" bellad. (calico), 1s. 6d. yard
" calefaciens (calico), 8d. yard
" canthar., 4s. lb.
" hydrarg., 2s. 4d. lb.
" menthol. (calico), 5s. 6d. lb.
" resina, 10d. lb.
" saponis (calico), 8d. yard
Ergota (pulvis), 2s. lb.
Ext. bellad. alcohol., 5s. 6d. lb.
" viride, 5s. 6d. lb.
" casc. sag. liq., 1s. 6d. lb.
" ergot. liq., 3s. 9d. lb.
" filicis liq., 8d. oz.
" gent., 1s. 6d. lb.
" glycyrr. liq., 2s. 8d. lb.
" hyosey. vir., 11s. 6d. lb.
" ipecac. liq., 22s. lb.
" nucis vom., 10d. oz.
" opii, 2s. oz.
" liq., 3s. lb.
Ferr. carb. sacch., 9d. lb.
" et ammon. cit., 1s. 9d. lb.
" quin. cit., 8d. oz.
" sulph., 4d. lb.
" sulph. exsicc., 8d. lb.
Ferrum tart., 2s. 4d. lb.
Glusidum, 2s. 2d. oz.
Glycerin., 9d. lb.
" ac. borici, 1s. 6d. lb.
" carbol., 2s. lb.
" tann., 1s. 8d. lb.
" alum., 1s. 2d. lb.
" boracis, 1s. 4d. lb.
" pepsini, 4s. 6d. lb.
" plumb. subacet., 1s. 10d. lb.
Hæmatoxyli liq., 2d. lb.
Hirudo, 12s. per 100
Hydrarg. iodid. rub., 11d. oz.
" oleas, 5s. 6d. lb.
" perchlor., 2s. 8d. lb.
" subchlor., 3s. 4d. lb.
" ammon., 3s. 8d. lb.
" c. cretâ, 1s. 6d. lb.
Hyoscine hydrobrom., 9d. gr.
Iodoform., 1s. 4d. oz.
Lam. atropinæ, 1s. per 50
" cocaine, 2s. per 50
" physostig., 1s. per 50
Lin. aconiti, 5s. lb.
" ammoniæ, 1s. 4d. lb.
" bellad., 5s. lb.
" camph. 1s. 6d. lb.
" amm., 3s. lb.
" chlorof., 3s. lb.
" croton., 4s. 3d. lb.
" pot. iod. c. sap., 3s. lb.
" saponis, 2s. 9d. lb.
" tereb., 1s. lb.
Linum cont., 19s. cwt.
Liq. ammoniæ, 4½d. lb.
" ammon. acet., 8d. lb.
" citr., 1s. lb.
" arsen., 8d. lb.
" arsen. et hydrarg. iod., 1s. 2d. lb.
" atrop. sulph., 6d. oz.
" bism. et ammon. cit., 10d. lb.
" calcis, 4d. gal.
" sacch., 8d. lb.

Liq. calumbæ conc., 1s. 8d. lb.
" caoutchouc, 2s. 2d. lb.
" chiratæ conc., 1s. 8d. lb.
" epispast., 9s. lb.
" ferri acet., 8d. lb.
" " perchlor., 6d. lb.
" " peruit., 1s. lb.
" hamamelidis, 1s. 2d. lb.
" hydrarg. perchlor., 8d. lb.
" iodi fort., 5s. 4d. lb.
" kramer. conc., 2s. lb.
" mag. carb., 6d. lb.
" morph. hydrochlor., 2s. 8d. lb.
" pancreatis, 4s. 6d. lb.
" picis carb., 4s. lb.
" plumb. subacet. fort., 3d. lb.
" potassæ, 4d. lb.
" pot. permang., 6d. lb.
" quass. conc., 1s. 2d. lb.
" rhei conc., 2s. lb.
" sarsæ co. conc., 4s. lb.
" senegæ conc., 2s. 8d. lb.
" sennæ conc., 2s. 2d. lb.
" sodii arsen., 8d. lb.
" strych. hydrochlor., 2s. 2d. lb.
" trinit., 6d. oz.
" zinci chlor., 1s. lb.
Lithii cit., 8d. oz.
Magnesia lev., 1s. 6d. lb.
Mag. carb. pond., 10d. lb.
" sulph., 1s. 6d. stone
Menthol, 1s. oz.
Mist. cretæ, 1s. lb.
" sennæ composita, 8d. lb.
Morph. hydrochlor., 6s. 6d. oz.
" tart., 8s. 6d. oz.
Naphthol, 3d. oz.
Ol. amygd., 1s. 8d. lb.
" anisi, 10d. oz.
" cajuputi, 5½d. oz.
" caryoph., 4d. oz.
" cinnam., 5s. 6d. oz.
" copaibæ, 5s. lb.
" crotonis, 5d. oz.
" cubebæ, 8d. oz.
" eucalypt., 4s. lb.
" lini, 2s. gal.
" menth. pip., 7s. 6d. lb.
" morrhue, 6s. gal.
" olivæ (cream), 8s. gal.
" pini, 11d. oz.
" ricini, 6d. lb.
" santal., 1s. 3d. oz.
" tereb., 3s. gal.
Oxy. scillæ, 8d. lb.
Papaveris caps., 2s. 4d. per 100
Paraffin. liq., 8d. lb.
" moll., 6d. lb.
Pepsin., 1s. 6d. oz.
Phenacetin., 10d. oz.
Phenazon., 10d. oz.
Pil. aloes barb., coated, 11d. a gross
" " et asaf., coated, 11d. a gross
" " et ferri, coated, 11d. a gross
" " et myrrhæ, coated, 1s. 7d. a gross
" " soc., coated, 1s. a gross
" coloc. co., coated, 1s. 6d. a gross
" " in mass, 8s. 6d. lb.
" " et hyos., coated, 1s. 7d. a gross
" " " in mass, 10s. lb.

Pil. ferri, coated, 10 <i>d.</i> a gross	Supp. ac. tann., 8 <i>d.</i> a doz.	Troch. santonini, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.
" galbani co., coated, 10 <i>d.</i> a gross	" bellad., 8 <i>d.</i> a doz.	" sulphur, 2 <i>s.</i> lb.
" hydrarg., coated, 1 <i>s.</i> a gross	" glycer., 8 <i>d.</i> a doz.	Ung. acid. borici, 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> lb.
" " in mass, 2 <i>s.</i> lb.	" iodoformi, 8 <i>d.</i> a doz.	" " carbol., 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> lb.
" " subchlor. co., coated, 1 <i>s.</i> a gross	" morph., 8 <i>d.</i> a doz.	" " salicyl., 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> lb.
" ipecac. c. scillā, coated, 1 <i>s.</i> a gross	" plumbi co., 8 <i>d.</i> a doz.	" bellad., 5 <i>s.</i> lb.
" phosph., coated, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> a gross	Syrupus, 4 <i>d.</i> lb.	" capsici, 2 <i>s.</i> lb.
" plumb. c. opio, coated, 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> a gross	" calc. lactoph., 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> lb.	" cetacei, 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> lb.
" quin. sulph., coated, 1 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> a gross	" casear. arom., 2 <i>s.</i> lb.	" chrysar., 3 <i>s.</i> lb.
" rhei co., coated, 1 <i>s.</i> a gross	" chloral., 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.	" cocainæ, 1 <i>s.</i> oz.
" " in mass, 4 <i>s.</i> lb.	" ferri iod., 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.	" eucalypti, 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> lb.
" saponis co., coated, 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> a gross	" " phosph., 1 <i>s.</i> lb.	" gallæ, 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.
" scillæ co., coated, 1 <i>s.</i> a gross	" " " c. quin. et strych., 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.	" " c. opio, 3 <i>s.</i> lb.
Plumbi acet., 8 <i>d.</i> lb.	" pruni virg., 10 <i>d.</i> lb.	" glyc. plumb. subacet., 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.
Podoph. res., 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> oz	" rhei, 10 <i>d.</i> lb.	" hamam., 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> lb.
Potassa caustica, 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> lb.	" scillæ, 6 <i>d.</i> lb.	" hydrarg., 2 <i>s.</i> lb.
Pot. acet., 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> lb.	" sennæ, 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> lb.	" " amm., 2 <i>s.</i> lb.
" bicarb., 6 <i>d.</i> lb.	" tolut., 8 <i>d.</i> lb.	" " iod. rub. 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.
" brom., 2 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> lb.	" zingib., 9 <i>d.</i> lb.	" " nitr. dil., 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> lb.
" chloras, 7 <i>d.</i> lb.	Tab. trinit., 6 <i>d.</i> oz.	" " oleatis, 3 <i>s.</i> lb.
" citras, 1 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> lb.	Terebenum, 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> lb.	" " ox. flav. 2 <i>s.</i> lb.
" iodic, 14 <i>s.</i> lb.	Thymol, 1 <i>s.</i> oz.	" " " rub., 2 <i>s.</i> lb.
" nit. 8 <i>d.</i> lb.	Thyroid. sicc., 5 <i>s.</i> oz.	" iodi, 3 <i>s.</i> lb.
" permang., 11 <i>d.</i> lb.	Tinct. aconit., 3 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> lb.	" iodoformi, 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.
" tart., 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> lb.	" arnicæ, 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> lb.	" paraffini, 10 <i>d.</i> lb.
" " ac. 1 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> lb.	" asafetida, 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> lb.	" picis liq., 1 <i>s.</i> lb.
Pulv. antim., 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> lb.	" aurant., 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.	" plumb. acet., 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> lb.
" catechu co., 6 <i>s.</i> lb.	" bellad., 2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> lb.	" " iod., 2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> lb.
" cinnam. co., 5 <i>s.</i> lb.	" benz. co., 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.	" pot. iod., 3 <i>s.</i> lb.
" cretæ arom., 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> lb.	" buchu., 2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> lb.	" resina, 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> lb.
" " c. opio, 2 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> lb.	" camp. co., 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> lb.	" staphisag., 2 <i>s.</i> lb.
" digit., 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.	" cannab. ind., 4 <i>s.</i> lb.	" sulphuris, 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> lb.
" elaterini co., 4 <i>s.</i> oz.	" canthar., 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.	" " iod., 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.
" glycy. co., 1 <i>s.</i> lb.	" capsici, 3 <i>s.</i> lb.	" zinci, 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> lb.
" ipecac. co., 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.	" card. co., 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.	" " oleat., 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> lb.
" jalapæ co., 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> lb.	" catechu, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.	Uvæ ursi fol., 8 <i>d.</i> lb.
" kino co., 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> oz.	" chlorof. et morph. co., 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.	Vin. antim., 2 <i>s.</i> lb.
" rhei co., 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.	" cimicifugæ, 3 <i>s.</i> lb.	" colch., 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> lb.
" scamn. co., 6 <i>d.</i> oz.	" cinchonæ, 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> lb.	" ferri, 2 <i>s.</i> lb.
" tragac. co., 2 <i>s.</i> lb.	" colch. sem., 2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> lb.	" ipecac., 2 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> lb.
Quin. hydrochlor. ac., 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> oz.	" digit., 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.	Zinci carb., 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> lb.
" sulph., 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> oz.	" ergot. amm., 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> lb.	" chlor., 6 <i>d.</i> oz.
Sacchar. lactis, 11 <i>d.</i> lb.	" ferri perchlor., 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.	" oxid., 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> lb.
" purif. 3 <i>d.</i> lb.	" gelsem., 3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> lb.	" sulph., 4 <i>d.</i> lb.
Salicin, 1 <i>s.</i> oz.	" gent. co., 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> lb.	" sulphocarb., 3 <i>d.</i> oz.
Salol, 5 <i>d.</i> oz.	" guaiaci amm., 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.	" valer., 10 <i>d.</i> oz.
Santoniu, 8 <i>d.</i> oz.	" hydrastis, 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.	
Sapo moll., 10 <i>d.</i> lb.	" hyosey., 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.	
Senna ind., 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.	" iodi, 4 <i>s.</i> lb.	
Sinapis (pulvis), 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.	" jabor., 2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> lb.	
Soda tart., 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> lb.	" jalapæ, 3 <i>s.</i> lb.	
Sodii bicarb., 6 <i>d.</i> lb.	" kino, 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.	
" brom., 2 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> lb.	" lavand. co., 4 <i>s.</i> lb.	
" carb., 3 <i>d.</i> lb.	" lobeliæ æth., 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> lb.	
" citro-tart. eff., 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.	" nucis vom., 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> lb.	
" hypophosph., 5 <i>s.</i> lb.	" opii, 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> lb.	
" salicyl., 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> lb.	" podoph., 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.	
" sulph., 2 <i>d.</i> lb.	" quillaia, 3 <i>s.</i> lb.	
" sulphocarb., 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.	" quinina, 4 <i>s.</i> lb.	
Sp. æther., 4 <i>s.</i> lb.	" " amm., 2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> lb.	
" nit., 3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> lb.	" rhei co., 2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> lb.	
" ammon. arom., 2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> lb.	" scillæ, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.	
" anisi, 4 <i>s.</i> lb.	" sennæ co., 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> lb.	
" camph., 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.	" stramonii, 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> lb.	
" chlorof., 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> lb.	" strophan., 4 <i>d.</i> oz.	
" junip., 6 <i>s.</i> lb.	" sumbul., 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.	
" menth. pip., 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.	" valer. amm., 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> lb.	
Stramon. fol., 8 <i>d.</i> lb.	" zingib., 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> lb.	
Succ. bellad., 2 <i>s.</i> lb.	Tragacanth, 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.	
" conii, 2 <i>s.</i> lb.	Troch. ac. carbol., 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.	
" hyosey., 2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> lb.	" eucalypti, 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.	
" scoparii, 2 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> lb.	" guaiaci res., 3 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> lb.	
Sulphonal, 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> oz.	" kram. et coc., 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lb.	
Sulphur sub., 3 <i>d.</i> lb.	" pot. chlor., 2 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> lb.	
Supp. ac. carb., 8 <i>d.</i> a doz.		

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s
(a) Soloids.

Boric acid, 15 gr. in bottles of 50, 4*s.* 6*d.* a doz.

Mercuric chloride, 8·75 gr., 6*s.* a doz. bottles of 25

Fehling's test-solution, 9*s.* a doz. cases of 24

(b) Hypodermic Tabloid Products.

Apomorph. hydroch., 1·15 gr., 6*s.* a doz. tubes

Atrop. sulph., $\frac{1}{10}$ gr., 6*s.* a doz. tubes

Ergotin. cit., $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., 8*s.* a doz. tubes

Morph. sulph., $\frac{1}{10}$ gr., 6*s.* a doz. tubes

Morph. sulph., $\frac{1}{10}$ gr., 6*s.* a doz. tubes

Atrop. sulph., $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., 8*s.* a doz. tubes

Pilocarp. nit., $\frac{1}{10}$ gr., 8*s.* a doz. tubes

(c) Serum.

Anti-diphtheria serum, liquid, in vials containing one therapeutic dose = 1,500 immunity units (Behring), 1*s.* each

Anti-tetanus serum, liquid, in vials of 10 c.c., 6*s.* each

(The Medical Officer may order serum when required direct from the contractor by letter or telegram)

Books for Chemists.

"Practical Methods of Urine Analysis for Chemists and Druggists." Written by a chemist and druggist for those with limited experience in the subject. Price 1*s.* 6*d.*; by post 1*s.* 8*d.*

"Diseases and Remedies." A concise survey of the most modern methods of medicine, written expressly for chemists and druggists by physicians and pharmacists. Price 2*s.* 6*d.*; by post 2*s.* 9*d.*

"Pharmaceutical Formulas." A book of useful recipes for the drug-trade. It is unlike any other recipe-book ever offered to the trade. By Peter MacEwan, F.C.S. Price 7*s.* 6*d.*; by post 8*s.* Interleaved, 12*s.* 6*d.* carriage paid.

Published by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., and obtainable from most wholesale houses.

News of the Month.

Evening Meetings.

In connection with the evening meetings of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, a circular has been issued to the members inviting contributions upon subjects of pharmaceutical interest. Mr. Henry O'Connor, M.P.S.I., 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, is again acting as Hon. Secretary, and communications should be addressed to him.

A Pharmaceutical Post-graduate Course.

Some members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland are arranging a post-graduate course of practical organic chemistry, to be held in Dublin during the coming winter evenings. Mr. Forbes Watson, B.Sc., has consented to conduct the demonstrations. The object of the course is the advancement of pharmacists in chemical knowledge and research. The attendance will be strictly confined to members and licentiates of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. Those who would like to join the class should address Dr. J. A. Walsh, 30 Westmoreland Street, Dublin, before the end of September. As a minimum number is necessary, it is desirable that early application should be made, and that the movement should be heartily supported.

Business Changes.

Mr. J. Darcy, druggist, has opened a new drug-store on Berkeley Road, Dublin.

Mr. S. V. O'Connor, L.P.S.I., is about to start a medical hall at 36 North Main Street, Wexford.

Mr. John McConkey, druggist, Leadbeater Street, Belfast, is about to remove to new premises in Divis Street, Belfast.

Messrs. Hamilton, Long & Co. (Limited), state apothecaries, Dublin, have opened a branch pharmacy at Clontarf.

Mr. Robert White, registered druggist, Lower Camden Street, Dublin, has acquired an additional establishment in the same street.

Messrs. Boyd & Goodwin, chemists and druggists, Merrion Row, Dublin, are rebuilding the front of their shop and extending the premises generally.

Mr. H. C. Meyrick, L.P.S.I., lately with Messrs. Hamilton, Long & Co., Dublin, is about to open business on his own account at 28 Shop Street, Drogheda.

Messrs. John Clarke & Co. (Limited), wholesale chemists and druggists, Corporation Street, Belfast, have opened a branch-establishment at Glover's Alley, Stephen's Green, Dublin.

The dispensing department of the Waterside Pharmacy formerly conducted under the name of the Londonderry Medical Hall Branch, has been taken over by Mr. D. N. Stewart, L.P.S.I., Duke Street, Londonderry.

Dr. J. C. McWalter, M.P.S.I., proprietor of Leonard's pharmacies, Dublin, has opened another branch, this time at Great Brunswick Street, Dublin. On the opening day he gave away 2,000 tablets of soap. This makes the eighth branch pharmacy in Dublin belonging to Dr. McWalter, and it is understood that he is negotiating for another in the Portobello district.

Legal Cases.

At the Dublin Police Court Messrs. C. Mannin & Co., pharmaceutical chemists, 2 Great Brunswick Street, were fined 5s. and 5s. costs for a breach of the Shop-hours Act in respect to an employé.

In the Recorder's Court, Belfast, on September 21, Thomas Adams, painter and decorator, brought a civil bill-action against Mr. Robert Smith, druggist, Newtownards Road, to recover 22s. 2s. for work and labour done. The defendant counterclaimed 15s. from the plaintiff. After evidence, it was decided to adjourn the matter until an expert painter has inspected the work in dispute.

At the Warrenpoint Petty Sessions recently, the Newry Mineral Water Company (Limited) was prosecuted by the inspector of the Belfast Bottle Exchange (Limited) for selling aerated waters to which a false trade-description

was applied. There were three summonses altogether. Evidence was given in support of the case, and it was proved that bottles bearing the trade-name of other firms embossed on the glass were used by the defendant company. The defendants' labels were affixed to the bottles. For the defence, it was stated that within the last four months 2,226 dozen of the firm's bottles had been received from the Exchange, and most of these bore other persons' labels. No fewer than 1,044 dozen bottles belonging to other firms had been returned by the defendants to the Exchange in the same time. Defendants were fined 5s., and 20s. costs.

Typhoid in Dublin.

During the last three weeks an alarming outbreak of typhoid fever has occurred in Dublin. Amongst the greatest sufferers are the local police and constabulary. Some deaths in connection have already taken place, and the malady seems to be on the increase. Sir Charles Cameron has prepared a scheme for the establishment of fever-hospitals in Dublin and its environs. A public meeting in reference to the matter was held recently, and steps were taken to put the matter into working order.

The Passage Perilous.

Recently while a party of ladies and gentlemen were sailing from Howth to Lambay in the centreboard open sailing-boat *Bolivar*, belonging to Mr. W. J. McNeight, chemist and druggist, Dublin, a sudden squall arose and capsized the vessel, throwing its occupants—the Misses McNeight, Mr. G. McNeight, and two others—into the water, where they remained for more than an hour hanging on to the boat. When rescued they were very exhausted.

From Baton to Lancet.

Constable Bradley, a Belfast policeman, has been awarded a prize for practical pharmacy by the examiners of the Royal Hospital, and as the result of a further examination he has exchanged the constabularyman's baton for the physician's lancet. He intends to practise medicine in Kilkil, a thriving town with a suggestive name, in the county Clare.

Mineral-water Affairs.

At Dublin recently the St. Kevin's mineral-water factory, Kevin Street, belonging to Mr. H. Byrne, chemist, was offered for sale by public auction, and was withdrawn at the bidding of 990l., the amount being considered insufficient.

In a return of goods imported into Belfast during the three months ended August 31, issued by the Harbour Commissioners, it is stated that aerated waters show an increase of 509 tons over the corresponding period of 1898, the total amount for the quarter being 2,961 tons.

Pharmacists' Assistants' Association.

The reopening of this Association for the winter session will take place towards the end of October, and due notice of the fact will be given to the members. New comers and non-members desirous of joining should communicate with Mr. R. J. Savage, the Hon. Secretary, or with any of the committee.

Carbolic Fatalities.

At Dublin on September 21, an inquest was held regarding the death of a woman named FitzPatrick, who died on the previous day from the effects of carbolic-acid poisoning. Deceased had been tipping, and drank a lotion of carbolic acid and corrosive sublimate, thinking it was whisky.

Nugent, an Omagh farmer, unwittingly gave two neighbours, MacShane and Lenagh, a drink from a bottle of carbolic acid in mistake for whisky, and appeared at the Keady Petty Sessions on September 18 charged with the manslaughter of Lenagh. Mr. Wm. Orr, druggist, Armagh, deposed to selling accused half a pint of carbolic acid. Accused was quite sober and told witness that the stuff was for use on a horse. The bottle produced was the same one, and about a glass of the acid had been taken. In reply to the court, witness stated that 25 or 30 drops would be a fatal dose to a man. Evidence having been given that the accused was drunk, the case was dismissed. A similar charge against the accused for the manslaughter of MacShane was also dismissed.

Guardians' Doings.

A Question of Rules.

Messrs. Harrington & Son, of Cork, have written to the Guardians of Clonmel Union in reply to the adverse analysis of Sir Charles Cameron on the medicines supplied by them to the Union. They pointed out that every one of their preparations was strictly B.P., and requested that samples should be taken immediately on receipt of the goods, and that three sealed samples of each article to be analysed should be taken—one for the analyst, one for the contractor, and one for the Guardians. The Guardians thought the request a big order, and ridiculous, and decided to reply that the rules of the Local Government Board, and not Messrs. Harrington's rules, would be carried out.

The Perambulating Pharmacies.

The Local Government Board have been asked to consider the advisability of supplying workhouse and dispensary medical officers with miniature medicine-boxes and appliances to be used for the benefit of patients living at some distance from the nearest available pharmacy in each district. One of the Kilrush Guardians, commenting last week on the proposed departure, said they had often heard of a travelling doctor, but never before of a perambulating pharmacy. His fellow-members laughed at this joke.

Poor-law Drugs.

At the meeting of the Guardians of the Banbridge (co. Down) Union on September 25, Dr. Rowan, medical officer of the Ballyward dispensary district, remarked, regarding the explanation of the contractor for medicines in reference to some drugs sent for analysis, that if he did not copy the exact description of a certain drug in the list he gave the list-number, and the price opposite that number was charged for the drug. If there was anything wrong in the order the contractor should have informed him before supplying it, and if the article had been right he would have retained it for use, and not have sent it for analysis. The Board of Guardians ordered that the medicine should be returned to the contractor, and the doctor's letter sent to the Local Government Board.

Too much Physic.

The Local Government Board have written to the Edenderry Board of Guardians asking for an explanation by the medical officer of the Edenderry Dispensary District as to the expenditure in respect to medicine and medical and surgical appliances, the medical inspector of the Local Government Board having reported that it was much in excess of what it ought to be. This letter was referred by the Guardians to the doctor for reply.

The Orders Mixed.

Recently a sworn inquiry was held at Ballyshannon by Dr. Clibborn, Local Government Board medical inspector, with reference to some discrepancies in the supply of drugs and medicines to the Kinlough Dispensary by the contractor, Mr. Boyers, of Sligo. Dr. Crumley deposed to ordering drugs on May 13, and about a fortnight afterwards receiving a supply of drugs with an invoice. The goods sent did not correspond with the invoice, nor were they according to his requisition, and he wrote to the Guardians pointing out the overcharges and asking them to look into the matter. On hearing from the Guardians the contractor sent down an assistant, who went over the goods with him and asked him not to bring the matter before the Guardians. The total amount of the first invoice was 18*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, but this amount was amended to 10*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* Enumerating various items, he said:—

Three pounds of acetum scillæ was 8 oz. short, and 1 lb. of ether was 4 oz. short. He ordered $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of chloroform, and 1 lb. was sent; 4 lbs. of creosote was charged for instead of 2 oz.; 1 lb. of iodoform was charged and only 4 oz. ordered; 2 lbs. of oxymel scillæ was sent and 10 lbs. charged; 1 lb. of Easton's syrup was ordered, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sent, and 2 lbs. charged for; 1 lb. of tincture of nux vomica was ordered, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sent, and 2 lbs. charged for; 3 lbs. of tincture of squills was ordered, 4 lbs. charged for, and 3 lbs. sent. There were about a dozen other similar discrepancies, including one in which 18*s.* was charged for 1*s.* 6*d.* worth.

Dr. Crumley added that he had known Mr. Boyers for six years as a most respectable chemist. Mr. Henry Boyers, the contractor, explained that he was ill when the order came for Kinlough Dispensary, and from inquiries he found that at the time that this order was being attended to another order was being made up for another dispensary. The goods for each were left on separate tables, and the packer unconsciously mixed them. The mistake was not found out until he had been written to by the Ballyshannon Guardians. Dr. Clibborn asked Mr. Boyers who was in charge during his absence. Mr. Boyers stated that Mr. Ernest Young, a qualified assistant, was in charge, but he did not think it necessary to bring him there. With regard to the discrepancies in the prices, these had been bungled in some way, the only explanation he could obtain from the clerk being that she had two lists before her and she copied some from one and some from the other. Mr. Boyers' assistant having denied the statement that he requested Dr. Crumley not to inform the Guardians, and there being no more evidence to offer, it was submitted for Mr. Boyers that no attempt had been made to defraud, as nearly all the discrepancies were so glaring. Dr. Crumley stated that he would simply submit the evidence to the Local Government Board, and the proceedings terminated.

Analysts' Appointments.

The following appointments as drug-analysts have been made during the month:—

Sir Charles Cameron for Athlone, Birr, Castlebar, Drogheda, Enniscorthy, Gorey, Kilkeel, Kilkenny, Limavady, Nenagh, Portmarna, Roscommon, and Tipperary.

Professor Tichborne for Letterkenny, Longford, and Monaghan.

Mr. R. F. Blake for Antrim and Coleraine.

Mr. R. Barklie for Londonderry and Newry.

Mr. W. F. Warren for Thurles.

Doctors Differ.

At a recent meeting of the Kilmallock Board of Guardians there was a violent altercation between Dr. Sheedy and Dr. McNamara, the medical officer of the workhouse, in regard to certain allowances of delicacies made to paupers. The following is a fair sample of the manner in which these gentlemen spoke to each other:—

Dr. McNamara complained that a report appeared in the public Press that he wanted to flout the action of the Board, whereupon

Dr. Sheedy said: I assume all responsibility for that. You said that no matter what the committee said you would have your way.

Dr. McNamara: That is another misrepresentation.

Dr. Sheedy (warmly): Do you mean to say that —

Dr. McNamara: I said I was certain that my representations would be carried out by the Local Government Board.

Dr. Sheedy: Do you mean to say that you didn't say that no matter what the committee did you would have your way?

Dr. McNamara: I say no.

Dr. Sheedy: I positively say you did.

Dr. McNamara: Your truth and mine are different.

Dr. Sheedy (hotly): You retailed a lie the other day.

Dr. McNamara: I say I did not.

At this point excitement ran very high. Dr. Sheedy was standing at one side of the table and Dr. McNamara at the other, both gentlemen gesticulating excitedly at each other and indulging in acrimonious personal epithets such as—

Dr. Sheedy: Your answers were both a parcel of lies.

Dr. McNamara: You are the author of lies. You shouldn't hold up your head amongst decent people—you gaol-bird.

Dr. Sheedy attempted to approach Dr. McNamara, but was prevented by some Guardians. He said, "You lick-spittle, come out and I'll —"

Dr. McNamara (receding from his position): You were convicted of fraud and robbery.

Dr. Sheedy (attempting to get to Dr. McNamara): You rat of Dublin Castle.

Dr. McNamara: You are a disgrace to the profession —

Dr. Sheedy: You barefaced liar. I'll put another lie down your throat.

He then read a *Medical Press* circular which bore testimony to the honourable conduct of Dr. Sheedy. Continuing, Dr. Sheedy said that was the opinion of Sir Wm. Gull and others whom he would not compare to the tribe of illiterates of the McNamara type. Unparalleled scenes of disorder ensued.

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„ Nitre-900 (Not B.P.) ...	„	at 1/10	„
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Wolstanton, Staff.

14th April, 1898.

"I am pleased to say that the fittings give every satisfaction."

Cleethorpes.

17th May, 1898.

"I have pleasure in informing you that the Shop Fittings supplied are in every way satisfactory. They are admired by everyone who sees them."

Maryborough.

19th July, 1898.

"Your fittings have been greatly admired, and will, I think, look very well when stocked. I cannot speak too highly of the very satisfactory manner in which you have done the work."

Westport.

26th July, 1898.

"I got a lot of Recess Labelled Shop Bottles from your people recently ; am very much pleased with them."

Grahamstown, South Africa.

22nd August, 1898.

"I have much pleasure in informing you that the Shop Front, Fittings, and Plate Glass, &c., have all arrived in excellent condition."

Faillsworth.

22nd September, 1898.

"Your men finished my shop last week, and I now write to say how satisfied I am with the way they have done the work. I think it confers great credit on them and the firm they are employed by. At any future time I shall be pleased to speak for the style of workmanship executed by you."

Bradford.

3rd October, 1898.

"Gentlemen,—Your labeller finished the re-labelling of 205 Shop Rounds this day. We are very pleased with the despatch and business-like way in which the work has been done."

Withington, Manchester.

21st October, 1898.

"Referring to the work which you have just carried out for me, I have pleasure in stating that it has given me the greatest satisfaction, and whenever I may have an opportunity of recommending your work to any of my pharmaceutical friends I shall do so."

Chester.

21st October, 1898.

"Re Wall Case and Window Tablets. These give every satisfaction, and improve the shop immensely."

Kingstown, Ireland.

1st March, 1899.

"I am personally very pleased with the Fittings ; they have attracted an enormous amount of attention in the district, and are universally admired. The shop is admitted to be the best fitted in town."

Norwich.

22nd April, 1899.

"Gentlemen,—Enclosed please find cheque in payment for my new Window Front. I have great pleasure in saying that the Window is much admired by all my friends, and there is now a bright spot, which used to be a very dull one. The work has been carried out in a very satisfactory manner, and I wish also to bear testimony to the ability and civility of the workmen."

Aigburth, Liverpool.

10th March, 1899.

"Enclosed we have pleasure in handing you cheque in settlement of estimate for fitting our New Pharmacy, and at the same time to express our entire satisfaction with the manner in which you have carried out the work. A more careful, painstaking set of workmen it would not be possible to employ, and already the New Pharmacy has been much admired by several members of the craft. In conclusion, we have to thank you for the very generous manner in which you have treated us."

Norfolk.

10th May, 1899.

"I received Show Case safely on Saturday. I am very pleased with it. Herewith find cheque."

Llandudno.

12th May, 1899.

"I am very well pleased with the alterations you have done for me."

Hull.

19th June, 1899.

"Your men finished here yesterday (Thursday), having completed Fittings in a very satisfactory manner."

Barrow-in-Furness.

19th June, 1899.

"We are going to have a very nicely fitted shop. All your fittings are substantial, well made, and neat."

Forres, N.B.

8th July, 1899.

"I am satisfied in every respect with the Pharmacy your firm have built for me. It is much admired here, and for its size might be admired anywhere."

Glasgow.

10th August, 1899.

"I am pleased to inform you that my shop is now open, and I am better able to judge of the fittings you supplied. I find it complete in every detail, many conveniences that would only suggest themselves by experience have already been put in by your men, and, so far as I am able to judge, every desirable fitting has been supplied. Any special suggestion I have made has been carefully attended to and incorporated into a harmonious whole. I feel certain that, so far as elegant shop-fitting can assist, the success of my new branch is already attained. Thanking you for the attention you have accorded to this very special branch of my shop fitting."

Carnarvon.

14th August, 1899.

"Your man has labelled for me 170 Shop Bottles and Jars in a very satisfactory manner ; the work was done neatly and without inconvenience of any kind."

Hither Green, London, S.E.

7th September, 1899.

"All the work in connection with my Pharmacy has now, I believe, been finished. I should be pleased if you would like to carry out the suggestion made some time ago that you would perhaps come and look at it yourself. Any day will be suitable. I am entirely satisfied with the place. Your foreman has made an arrangement which I asked for, with which I am very pleased, viz. :—Screen, and a wide but not unsightly house entrance. The fitter worked hard and well all the time he was here."

Clapham Common.

20th September, 1899.

"I am very pleased with the Fittings, and shall be pleased to allow any brother chemist intending fitting a shop to inspect them if this will be of any service to you."

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